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Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II. NO 35

VULCAN, ALBERTA, APRIL 21 1915

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

GOPHER POISON

Now is the time to start poisoning.
Don't wait until the gophers are destroying your crop.
We sell the following poisons:
STRYCHNINE—You can buy any quantity.
GOPHERCIDE—In 50c. packages.
KILL-EM-QUICK—In 50c., 75c., \$1.25 packages.
D. C. JONES
DRUGGIST **VULCAN**

THE VULCAN LIVERY

AUTO and BUGGY
Feed and Sale Stable
Garage

Sole Agent in the District for the Celebrated 'Presto' Light Tanks

R. E. DODDS, Proprietor.

WE ARE STILL able to sell you spring wheat lands, some of the best in Alberta, at prices and terms that would surprise you.

We have also city property and British Columbia fruit and ranch lands in the famous Kootenay Valley to trade for Vulcan and vicinity farms.

Don't forget to insure your crops, mares in foal, valuable horses, buildings, etc., and above all, your life.

...MILTON F. EARP...
AGENT

VULCAN ALBERTA

WIPE OUT THAT DEBT

Why leave it to worry your family when you are gone?

By means of a Canada Life Policy you can provide for its payment and leave an estate.

The Canada Life Assurance Company

Flood & Whicher

VULCAN ...AGENTS... ALBERTA

Fence Posts and Wire Fencing

We are expecting a shipment of hog wire fencing in a day or two. Place your orders early.

SYLVESTER DRILLS

FORMALDEHYDE

HAY and CORN Shipments at Intervals

Vulcan Co-operative COMPANY, LIMITED

VULCAN STREET

Next Door to the 4X Market
You know now where to come for those nice photographs, also souvenir post cards, Vulcan views.

We do Kodak Finishing.

"Everything in the Realm of Photography"

The VULCAN STUDIO
W. J. MORTON, PROP.

Will Replace Lost Ships

The president of the Brittany Shipowners Association, M. de Merabon, has made a suggestion to the effect that the Minister of Marine replace each ship belonging to the Allies which the Germans have sunk by a vessel of corresponding size from among the 278 German ships at present detained at French ports since the beginning of the war. By this course he believes that the German shipowners would do their utmost to induce the Kaiser to put a stop to the submarine warfare.

The proposal has been brought before the notice of the French government for consideration, but before they can do anything definite an arrangement would have to be reached with the British naval authorities.

One of the daily papers says that it is good news for the Calgary oil fields to hear that Great Britain is laying down five new oil consuming dreadnaughts and Italy is to follow the idea. What is really wanted is a ship designed to burn up some of the worthless oil stock. We might want what oil we have to show to visitors.

C. C. REBBE

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK SALESMAN
VULCAN

For dates and terms apply to

C. B. SHIMP

Box 57, Vulcan.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Ladies and Gent's Clothes Cleaned Pressed and Repaired

PETER GILLESPIE,

Best Workmanship Guaranteed

French Dry Cleaning a Specialty

Suits Made to Measure

Opposite Depot - Vulcan

Council Meeting

The council held their regular monthly meeting on Monday evening last in the office of the secretary-treasurer, when all the councillors were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and passed.

The pound bylaw was given its last reading, and on a motion by Spooner, seconded by Dodds, it was adopted.

The following bills were read: Wolfe & Pettmen, \$2.85; Vulcan Advocate, 80; Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., \$129.60; Western Municipal News, \$2.89; Terwilliger, \$14.20; Auditor's account, \$8; National Elevator, \$5; Secretary, postage and bond, \$10; Vulcan Co-operative Co., \$42.70. On a motion by Dodds, seconded by Spooner, they were ordered paid, with the exception of that of the Consolidated Rubber Co. which will be held over until an adjustment is made with the company re the expressage from Winnipeg.

A communication from the C.P.R. re the sidewalks from the depot to Railway Avenue, and a light on the depot, was read, the secretary informing the council that these had already been installed by the company.

The question of a sufficient supply of water always on hand for the fire engines was brought up, and it was decided to get a steel tank with a 450 gallon capacity, fitted with a pump, the secretary to obtain information and prices of same at once. The compressed gas tanks at the fire hall are also to be refilled at once.

A word about taxes was the next thing. The secretary informed the meeting that they were coming in very slowly, there being still \$900 out in current taxes and arrears. The delinquents are to be notified.

A sale for the use of the village was decided upon. The question of cost was placed within the limits of \$150, the secretary to see what he could procure inside that figure.

Earth for the streets will be moved by the council, in such lots as they require free of charge. It was the rule to apply half the cost to the person who had taken the earth from his foundations, but the council think that when they use it for the town, they themselves ought to stand the cost.

Some grading is to be done, Atlantic Avenue to be completed out to the end of the section. The work will be done by the L.I.D. as soon as they can get around to it.

Other street matters were discussed, and the crossing at present running from the Bank of Hamilton to Elves Brothers store was under fire for some time. The fault lies in the high standing of the hotel building which is above any others in the vicinity, with the consequence that when ever there is rain it all drains down and over the crossing, besides forming a puddle in the centre of the crossing. No definite action was spoken of when the council adjourned.

Prohibition Meeting

An interesting and profitable prohibition meeting was held at the Thigh Hill school house on Sunday morning, April 11th. A full house greeted the central committee from Vulcan.

The address was given by Mr. Glover, whose presentation of the subject received close attention. The speaker departed from the usual methods of presenting a long array of figures to prove the liquor traffic a menace to the well being of the country. Dealing with the moral aspect of the question he plainly proved the traffic to be dangerous to the moral well being of the community.

The following gentlemen were chosen as a committee to look after the local interests of the campaign:

F. J. Dole, president; J. Smith, vice-president; Z. Deal, secretary-treasurer; Committee, Luther Laws, H. Howerton, Bruce Rowe and H. Felch.

Reid Hill and Sunny Plains are moving into line and bid fair to put up a strong fight for prohibition.

In the Country

The fine seeding weather that has prevailed for the past week has greatly shortened the period. The farmers, under the favorable conditions, are rushing the work through, and having no interruptions, are getting almost done with the wheat seeding. In some parts the seeding of oats has commenced.

It is well for the farmers to remember that the winds we have been having occasionally are very drying, and to leave the land in such condition that the evaporation will be cut down to a minimum.

Now is the time to secure such grass seeds as one fancies to try and prepare a good place, and try the different kinds all thoroughly, for they will be grown here some time and the sooner the better. Try it anyway.

Tennis Club Meeting

At a recent meeting of the tennis club, things were got into shape for the season. Officers were elected, Mr. P. W. L. Clark as president, and Dr. Galbraith as secretary. The club, already possessed of two courts, is to lay a third, which will be ready in the near future.

Already all the old members in town and many new members have joined the club, which shows every indication of becoming one of the most popular clubs in the town.

Play has already commenced, some of the members having their initial work-out last week.

War Revenue Act

The Post Office Department, having given notice a week or two ago, in connection with the War Revenue Act, that all letters and postcards mailed in Canada for delivery in Canada, the United States or Mexico, and letters mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and British possessions generally, or wherever the two cent rate applied, should in addition to ordinary postage carry a one cent stamp as a War tax, and also having notified the public that such war tax, while it should be paid preferably by the postage stamp marked "War Tax", could, if such stamp were not available, be paid by an ordinary one cent postage stamp, is now issuing further notice to the effect that postage stamps may be used for the prepayment of war duties on bank cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, express money orders, proprietary or patent medicines, perfumery, wines or champagne, as well as upon letters and postcards, postal notes and post office money orders, the intention being to provide facilities in those portions of the country where excise stamps are not readily available. This in view of the fact that postage stamps may be obtained at all points over the whole country, in many places where there is no Collector of Inland Revenue and no Inland Revenue stamps could be obtained, is a distinct convenience to the public, and no doubt will be largely taken advantage of.

Local and General Items

Mr. Jennejohn is shortly to commence the erection of a new residence for Mr. Whicher.

Mr. Clarence Davis, auctioneer, of Champion, was in town on Saturday last conducting a judicial sale of farm property.

We regret to report that Mr. Thomas Yorke, who has been working for Mr. Henry Ernst, has had news of his father's accidental death, in London, England. Mr. York left for the old country on Saturday evening.

Calgary druggists are undecided as to whether they or their customers should pay the new war tax of one cent on every 25c. purchase of patent medicines or not. At a meeting the opinion was so divided that no decision was reached and the druggists are pleasing themselves in the matter.

Seeding is proceeding steadily in this district, and a greater acreage than ever is being prepared.

Mr. Carroll, inspector for the Bank of Hamilton, was in town last week.

Now is the time to straighten up in the back yard, and have things looking nice for the coming good weather.

Mr. Peter Patterson has had the misfortune to lose one of his horses during the past week, it having died through injuries.

Mr. W. J. Morton, the photographer has commenced making weekly trips to the town of Champion. Wednesday is his day.

Miss Olga Johnson, who has been staying with Mrs. Lebow for some time past, left for her home at Vetwood last week.

According to a recent report the Australian state of Victoria has lately contributed the sum of \$620,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Things are quiet in town just at present. But that is a good sign as all the farmers are out working on their farms. The weather at present is ideal and nothing better could be wished for.

Mr. Tom Duggan, of Kelowna, B.C., was through this district last week, with Mr. Ogden, also of Kelowna. He visited Champion also, and left for Edmonton on Wednesday evening.

Lots doing in the garden idea at present. Ploughing and spade work are general after business hours. The Bank of Commerce, not to be behind in the idea of beautifying the town, have had two flower beds made in front of the premises.

From the tone of the council meeting last Monday evening, there is going to be something doing if the delinquents do not come through with their taxes soon. They are holding up necessary work in the village.

Mr. Thomas Baird has taken up the agency for the Terrill Floral Company for this town. In another part of this issue will be found his advertisement. Look it up, it will interest you while you are thinking about your garden.

Mr. Martin Paterson, who was hurt some time ago by falling off the roof of one of his buildings, is having trouble with the old injury. He has been taken to the Holy Cross hospital in order to have the injury examined under the X rays. He was accompanied by Dr. Knowles.

On Thursday last, Ferdinand Franson, having imbibed not wisely but too well, was taken into custody and later brought before W. A. Shenck on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, who fined him \$3 and costs.

Mrs. Raeburn was in town Friday and Saturday of last week with her spring display of millinery, but decided not to open up as the tax fixed by the council on transient traders was too high to pay her.

The council lost no time in trying to put the fire department in order when they met on Monday last. They have instructed for the purchase of a 450 gallon steel tank fitted with a pump. A few fire practices would not hurt these days when we have the long, cool evenings with us.

The Germans do not seem to have given up the idea of Zeppelin visits to England. On Wednesday night of last week a zeppelin passed over Blyth, Northumberland, and dropped bombs, which are reported to have fallen on the outskirts of the town.

Mr. J. J. Shaw, of Brunetta, had the misfortune to lose his purse on Tuesday last as he was coming to Vulcan. He thinks it must have dropped somewhere between Snake Valley and Reid Hill. There was about \$15 in money and some government orders in it, and anyone finding it will be rewarded upon returning it to the owner.

Says Polly Pan,
I always can
Be bright, with due reflection
Because I choose
To always use
Old Dutch for my complexion.



MADE IN CANADA

Breaking It Gently

Maid—Thieves got into a house in this street last night and stole all the silver.
Mistress—What stupid people to leave doors unlocked! Whose house was it?
Maid—It was No. 7.
Mistress—Why, that is our house!
Maid—Yes, madam, but I did not want to frighten you.

Finding Relief
She Tells Others

MRS. W. J. MALONEY TOOK
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR
BACKACHE

She Had Tried Numerous Other Medicines, But Found No Relief Till She Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills

Barabois West, Gaspe Co., Que. (Special)—Mrs. W. J. Maloney, a well known resident of this place, is recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to those who suffer from kidney troubles. In an interview Mrs. Maloney says:
"After suffering for many years with backache, and trying many remedies without obtaining relief I read about Dodd's Kidney Pills and decided to try them.
"After using two boxes I was greatly benefited, and recommend them to other sufferers. I also used them for my little girl for kidney troubles."

Mrs. Maloney got relief from her backache because Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her kidney trouble, and that was the cause of her backache. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure diseased kidneys, cured kidneys do their work and strain all the impurities out of the blood. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure so many diseases that are caused by impure blood.

Comrade Wilhelm

The Daily Mail quotes the Hamburger Nachrichten as saying when the Kaiser was on the western front he dropped his handkerchief and an infantryman picked it up.

The Kaiser gave him some cigarettes and the man said:
"Thank you, your majesty." Thereupon the Kaiser said: "Oh, you need not call me your majesty here. You can simply address me as comrade."

Another infantryman heard this and promptly called: "Comrade Wilhelm, suppose you give me some as well."
The Kaiser laughed and handed over the rest of his cigarettes.

TWO WOMEN
SAVED FROM
OPERATIONS

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Their Own Stories Here Told.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can.—"I think it is no more than right for me to thank you for what your kind advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me.

"When I wrote to you some time ago I was a very sick woman suffering from female troubles. I had organic inflammation and could not stand or walk any distance. At last I was confined to my bed, and the doctor said I would have to go through an operation, but this I refused to do. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, after using three bottles of it, I feel like a new woman. I most heartily recommend your medicine to all women who suffer with female troubles. I have also taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and think they are fine. I will never be without the medicine in the house."—Mrs. FRANK EMBLEY, 903 Columbia Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Other Case.

Beatrice, Neb.—"Just after my marriage my left side began to pain me and the pain got so severe at times that I suffered terribly with it. I visited three doctors and each one wanted to operate on me but I would not consent to an operation. I heard of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing for others and I used several bottles of it with the result that I haven't been bothered with my side since then. I am in good health and I have two little girls."—Mrs. R. B. CHILD, Beatrice, Neb.

W. N. U. 1046

The United States of Europe

Victor Hugo's Dream of the Republic of France and Germany

"Then France will suddenly arouse herself. She will become formidable. She will regain Alsace and Lorraine. Is it enough? No! No! She will capture—Bastille—Trevise, Mainz, Cologne, Coblenz. And you shall hear France cry: 'The clock strikes my hour! Germany, hear me! Am I thine enemy? No, I am thy sister! I have taken all from thee. I return all to thee upon one condition: that we shall no longer be a divided people; that we shall be one united family, one republic. I will demolish my fortresses, I will destroy my ventral Rhine. No more frontier. The Rhine, mine and thine. We shall be the United States of Europe, we shall be the Continental federation, we shall be the liberty of Europe. And now let us clasp hands, for we have rendered each a reciprocated service. Thou hast freed me from my Emperor. I will free thee from thine.'"—Victor Hugo.

Miller's Worm Powders are complete in themselves. They not only drive worms from the system, but repair the damage that worms cause and so invigorate the constitution that it speedily recovers from the disorders of the digestion that are the result of the work of these parasitic intruders. They do their work thoroughly and strength and soundness follow their use.

Old Wonders Eclipsed

Works of Modern World More Numerous and Marvellous Than Any of Ancient Times

Greater point has been given in the last few years to the phrase that "time changes" than in a number of centuries preceding the present era, says the Washington Star.

When a man speaks of the wonders of the world it is only he who is steeped in the classics or the ancient lore or who would show that he has read of the remote past who thinks of those wonders of the world as the Pyramids of Egypt, the Sphinx of Egypt, the Hanging Garden of Diana at Ephesus, the Statue of Jupiter by Phidias, the Mausoleum of Artemisia and the Colossus of Rhodes.

It is only a certain type and rather a rare type of the scholar who includes as among the wonders of the world the Coliseum of Rome, the Catacombs of Alexandria, the Great Wall of China, the Stonehenge, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Porcelain Tower of Nankin and the Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople.

The modern world has the greatest wonders of all the ages of the world and it would be impossible to restrict the number of these wonders to seven but if men were compelled to compress the marvels of the age into so small a number as seven they would probably name the wireless, the telephone, the aeroplane, radium, antiseptics and antitoxins, spectrum analysis and X-rays.

The microscope and the telescope would be named by many men as wonders in that they were not only wonders in themselves but the means by which great wonders were revealed. Many men would include among the wonders of the world the photographic camera, the telegraph, the phonograph, the dynamo, the electric light, the typesetting machine, the machine that adds figures, the gasoline engine, the rotary press and many other inventions that have brought about a revolution in the conduct of the affairs of the world.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup: found nothing equal to it; sure cure.

CHAS. E. SHARP.
Hawshaw, N.B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

Capable of Magnanimity

There has never been any real ground for the fallacy so commonly accepted by even intelligent Germans that England snapped at an opportunity of crippling an industrial and commercial rival. We hope and trust that in the final settlement England will convince all Germans that she had no such ulterior and unworthy aim. England is wholly capable of altruism and of magnanimity, despite all the Hymns of Hate that can be written now and the close of the war.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Toe-Hold
"Diplomacy is wrestling with novel problems," says Counsellor Lansing, "and the novel problems seem to have a toe-hold."

Kettle Valley Railway

New Scenic Route in Southern British Columbia

What the completion of the Kettle Valley Railway will mean to transcontinental traffic, both freight and passenger, was explained by Mr. J. J. Warren, the president of the company, who has been spending a few days east. For years past the Canadian Pacific Railway has been wrestling with the problem of reducing grades in the Rocky Mountain section, and it is probable that it will continue to struggle for years to come. Even in days when expansion work is necessarily restricted and curtailed, orders are given, for example, to push the work on the Rogers Pass tunnel to completion. But with the Kettle Valley Railway and the Kootenay Central Railway in operation the Canadian Pacific will have alternative routes from the main line which should at once make much more economical the handling of trains to the Pacific coast. The Kettle Valley line in Southern British Columbia, which links up with railways in the United States, and with the Canadian Pacific, which has running rights over it, will make an admirable alternative route by way of the Crow's Nest Pass, as its grades nowhere exceed 2 per cent., while the Kootenay Central has an average grade of less than 1 per cent. The Kettle Valley line will also be of great value to the fruit growers of the Okanagan Valley, as it touches Penticton and Sumasland, and puts them into direct touch with the mining districts of Southern British Columbia. As a scenic route the line should prove attractive to tourists, as they southern end of the Okanagan Valley is by far the most picturesque portion of this favored section of British Columbia. By early summer the full passenger service will be in operation, and Mr. Warren expects that a large volume of the transcontinental travel will be diverted to his line.

How To Cure
Rheumatism

The Disease is Always Rooted in the Blood, Which Must Be Made Rich and Pure

There are still many people who imagine that rheumatism can be cured by liniments and rubbing, overlooking the medical fact that the trouble is rooted in the blood. Rheumatism can only be cured by cleansing and enriching the blood, and driving out of the system the poisonous acids which cause the rheumatic pains. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the most obstinate cases of rheumatism because they go straight to the root of the trouble in the blood. Every dose helps to make rich, red blood, and this new blood expels the poisonous acid, bringing health and comfort to the tortured victim. Do not waste time and money in liniments and outward applications. Give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and thus drive the disease out of your system. Here is proof of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do in cases of this kind. Mr. Richard Palmer, Wroxeter, Ont., says:—"For months my life was made miserable through a combined attack of rheumatism and sciatica. The rheumatism seemed to settle in all my joints and the sciatica pains were so great that I could scarcely hobble about. I am a farmer, and so you can understand that in my condition I was unable to do my ordinary work. Neither doctors nor various remedies I took did me any good. Finally I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and for this I have much to be thankful for, as after taking a few boxes the pains began to disappear, and by the time I had taken nine boxes every twinge of both the rheumatism and the sciatica had disappeared and I was able to go to work again as usual, and have not lost a day through illness since. I am thoroughly grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me and hope my experience will benefit some other sufferer."

It is the curing of just such cases as these that has given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills their world-wide popularity. You can get the Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

All Do Their Best

Now and then one sees the remark made in uninformed quarters that Great Britain or France leaves the brunt of the fighting to the poor Russians. The truth of the matter is that every member of the alliance is exerting its full strength, wealth and intelligence to beat the foe of humanity. At the same time, if there were one of the Allies that would be the others is called upon to contend regardless of cost. It would be Russia, against whom in the first place Germany made her war for the Balkans, and in whose company France and incidentally Belgium have suffered such wounds. But this is civilization's war of defence against organized barbarism and all are equally concerned, whatever may have been the opening moves of the game.—London, Advertiser.

Good-bye to Asthma.—Persons suffering from that extremely trying trouble known as asthma know what it is to long with all their hearts for escape as from a tyrant. Never do they know when an attack may come and they know that to struggle unaided is vain. With Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy at hand, however, they can say good-bye to their enemy and enjoy life again. It helps at once.

An author once asked a famous editor to give his opinion on a book which she intended to publish. In her letter she said: "If the work is not up to the mark I beg you will tell me so, as I have other irons in the fire; and should you think this not likely to succeed I can bring out something else." Having read over several pages of the manuscript, the editor returned it, with the following brief remark: "Madam, I would advise you to put this where your irons are."

Doesn't it really seem that it gets more and more difficult to make a living? Well, at any rate, it does to live on what one makes.

Cattle Shrinkage
Growing Serious

United States Census Found Supply Only 35,000,000, Including Calves.

Yearlings and Grown Stock
The department of agriculture, Washington, has recently had its statistician, Mr. Henry J. Williamson, look carefully into the cattle census of the United States. In a published statement he says as follows: "We have been taking a census of the cattle of the country and found a visible supply of less than 35,000,000. As this includes calves, yearlings and full grown stock, the number of animals capable of breeding is reduced to an alarmingly deficient supply. Meats in America will be a rarity before the war ends, with its drain on our herds. The number of cattle has diminished and the population increased progressively for ten years until now they are too widely divergent to hope to get a full supply for at least ten years more."

"The department of agriculture has sent out repeated warnings without avail. Farmers have sent young calves to market and slaughter houses have killed yearling bullocks and heifers until few good breeders are to be found. Ranges no longer exist in Texas and other cattle raising states. Unless scientific breeding for increase is general and the slaughter of calves cease before five years has expired, America will find herself in the class of European countries that have to look to importation to supply meat. Leather is low now, but is becoming so scarce that there will not be enough hides for the manufacture of shoes within a year or two."

Discussing the question still further, a Canadian writer says that with a normal domestic demand for leather for shoes, harness, belting and other leather products now we would be confronted by the most sensational condition ever known in the trade. The most conservative estimates show that stocks of leather and leather merchandise are below normal. There has been extreme conservatism and liquidation, and it is not alone leather, but all kinds of leather merchandise are in a small supply. This would mean a very inadequate under anything like an active demand."

With the United States the only leather market available for the entire world, the exportation of all kinds of leather and leather goods has been enormous, and easily absorbed our small surplus and reduced the available stock to a minimum. The situation is so serious that some of the largest New England users of leather have, through the daily and trade papers, advocated that an embargo be placed on the export of all kinds of leather from the United States for the purpose of conserving the raw material for domestic consumption. It is well understood and the large export movement in leather resulted from the extraordinary demand, and the high prices quoted by leading tanners seemed low in comparison with those prevailing abroad. The future largely depends upon the continuance of the war, but the authorities are agreed that the chances of a sudden termination are not favorable."

However, the cessation of hostilities would not produce any more hides, for the earning power of the European meat users will be restricted for some time at least. Leather, like other manufactured merchandise is not made over night. It takes a long time to convert hides into leather and some time must elapse before anything like normal conditions will be resumed. All European military stores will be depleted and immense quantities of shoes and leather accoutrements will be required to again establish these nations upon a peace basis."

If the war drags along for several years, as some authorities predict, there is serious doubt that sufficient raw material can be obtained to make the leather now required to keep shoes and accoutrements on the millions of soldiers and harness and saddles on the horses.

Visitor (at seance)—I want to talk with Mr. Brown.

Attend—What Mr. Brown?

Visitor—I cannot remember his first name, but he is only lately deceased.

Attend—(formerly a department store worker)—Please show the gentleman some of the latest shades of browns.

CRIPPLED BY
RHEUMATISM

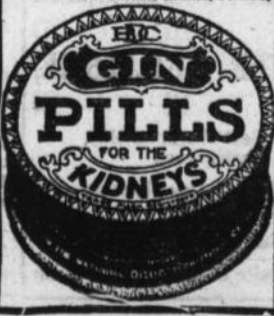
434 N.Y. Ave., Whiting, Ind., Jan. 20th.
"Will you please send me a box of Gin Pills? When I sent for the last box, I was all crippled up with Rheumatism and my face was so badly swollen that I could hardly see out of my eyes, but after taking about six of the pills, I felt some better; and after a few days, I had no more pain. I have recommended Gin Pills to some of my friends who are troubled in the same way. I never intend to be without them as I have tried so many other pills and got no results."

Mrs. ED. DEAN.

Gin Pills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

You can readily tell if your kidneys or bladder is affected. You will have pains in the small of the back, groin or hips, your urine will be highly colored, brick dust or mucus deposits will show in the morning, your wrists or ankles may swell, all due to inactive kidneys which Gin Pills will soon put right.

Gin Pills are "Made in Canada". 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50—at all dealers. Sold in U.S. under the name "GINO" Pills. Trial treatment free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.



PATHOGENIC GERMS

The disease germs that cause Distemper, Pinkeye, Epizootic, Influenza, Catarrhal Fever, are so easily destroyed and expelled from the system by using "SPOHN'S." This remedy also multiplies and strengthens the health germs in the system and fortifies the horse, mare or colt against any contagious diseases. "SPOHN'S" is always safe and ready, and never fails to do its intended work. 50 cents a bottle, all druggists and turf goods houses, or delivered by manufacturers.

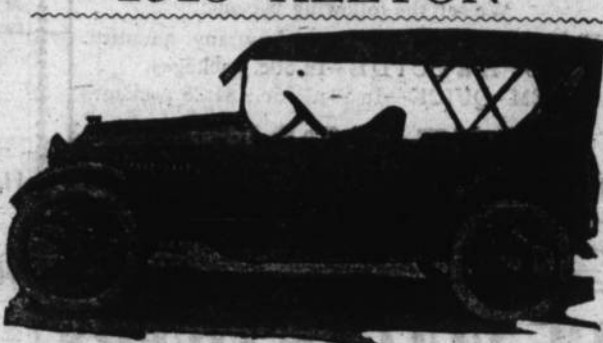
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

WHO WILL PAY OFF THAT MORTGAGE
Should You Die Suddenly?

Keep the Roof over the Children's Head by a Policy in
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICES: Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina. Agents Wanted.

1915 KEETON



MADE IN CANADA

THE BIGGEST MOTOR CAR BUY of the year. A combination of price, construction and equipment that has never before been brought together in one car.

KEETON cars are built to give day in and day out service. Only the best materials can give you this service.
Keeton construction is of recognized quality. But don't take our word for it, make us prove it.

MODELS

5 Passenger Touring.
3 Passenger Roadster.

PRICES

\$1,375.00 and \$1,425.00.

AGENTS WANTED, EVERY PART OF CANADA

Keeton Motors, Limited, Manufacturers

BRANTFORD,

CANADA.



BRUCE'S SPECIAL "BIG FOUR" FIELD ROOTS

BRUCE'S GIANT WHITE FEATHER ROOTS—The most valuable Field Root on the market, combines the rich qualities of the Sugar Beet with the long-keeping, large size, easy harvesting and heavy-cropping qualities of the Mangel. 1/2 lb. 10c, 1/2 lb. 15c, 1 lb. 30c.
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Our handsomely illustrated 112 page catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1915. Send for it.

FREE

John A. Bruce & Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Established sixty-five years.

Boy and Girl Farmers

Illinois and Iowa Children, Corn Growers and Hog Raisers, Department of Agriculture's Guests

The department of agriculture acted as host to the farm boys and girls of Illinois and Iowa who have established records in competition as corn growers and hog raisers during the last year.

Clement Miller of Fairfield, Ia., is one of the leading pork raisers in the country. He raised ten pigs with a net profit of \$48 at the time the contest closed.

The Illinoisans visit Washington as the guests of Congressman-elect William B. McKinley of Champaign. They include Myron Guskund, Albert Feitke, Roy James, Clarence Frye, Dewey Morris, Orville Sampley, Eldo Mira and Jacob Loomis.

The Iowa delegation consists of Miss Katherine R. Logan, in charge; D. J. Mack, Clement L. Miller, Ray P. Shilwell, Eloise Parsons, Ruth Fleck, M. F. Miller, Earle Zeller, and V. Crowell.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Their Guns Show It

Let me see a man's rifle and I can tell whether he's a good shot or not. At least I can tell whether he's right in saying that he's a good shot.

No good shot ever keeps a rifle with a dirty or rusty barrel. It can't shoot as good as he can hold. On the other hand, a poor shot never knows that his rifle is shooting wild.

He just gets down the lucky hits to his credit and forgets all about the times he misses.—C. L. Gilman.

An Englishman and a Scotchman, both commercial travellers, were bragging about the importance of the firms they respectively represented. "You may judge of the extent of our business," said the Englishman, "from the fact that we spend £215 a year in ink for our correspondence. That's nothing," said the Scotchman, "my firm saves twice that amount yearly by not doting its ink and not crossing its t's."

She—Do you think it possible for a man to love two women at once?
He—Yes, twenty at once, if they were all like you.

Panoramic View of Rockies

Speaking of panoramic views, the Canadian Pacific itself has just produced something out of the ordinary in this respect. The official photographer of the railway, Mr. J. C. S. Bennett, has made a print 22 feet long on one piece of paper, representing a panoramic view from Burgess Pass, a panoramic view from Burgess Pass, in the Canadian Rockies. This photograph, the largest ever made in Canada, which will be hung in the rotunda of the Windsor Hotel, at Montreal, shows Mount Field (8,645 feet), Mount Dennis (8,326 feet), Mount Goodrich, the Van Horne range, Mount Burgess (8,463 feet), Mount Emerald (8,332 feet), Mount Wapta (9,990 feet), and Mount Vice-President (10,049 feet), and embraces a hundred miles of snow clad peaks and glaciers with the hotel at Field shown in the valley at the left, and to the right a glimpse of the Yoho Valley.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

Judge—What was the cause of the rumour?

Policeman—Well, you see, Judge, this man here and that woman there are married.

Judge—Yes, yes, I know; but what was the other cause?

The Army of
Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

are responsible—they not only give relief

they permanently cure Constipation.

Don't miss them for Bile.

Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

TO SETTLE FARM LANDS WITH ASSISTANCE OF THE FARMER

TO POPULATE BROAD ACRES OF WESTERN CANADA

Alberta Farmers Form Clubs to Settle the Vacant Lands in the Province, and it is Believed that their Testimony will have No Small Influence in this Movement

(By Charles W. Stokes)

Something definite and sensible has at last been accomplished along the line of agricultural improvement in Western Canada in the formation of the Alberta Rural Development League, which came into existence at a convention at Olds, Alberta, in the early part of February.

Everyone knows that the rural districts of Western Canada are sparsely populated and only very partly developed; and everyone concedes the advantages which must ensue with the closer settlement and greater development of all agricultural lands, especially at the present time, when it is both patriotic and sound business to bring every possible new acre under cultivation. But between the attainable ideal and the results to date of all the various back-to-the-land and other schemes which have been started there is a wide gap.

The back-to-the-land idea is almost coincident, as far as age goes, with the age of this planet. One might go as far as to say that the inability to accomplish anything really important is almost as old. Looking back over the long list of utopias which were to have been created, one is struck by the rather pathetic fact that so many of the schemes failed. A large number of reasons have been found by writers on social subjects to account for this failure; but one reason has never, I think, been advanced, and it is probably nearer the root of the matter. Everybody has always been urging everybody else to go back to the land; nobody has ever asked them to come.

The man who is already on the land, after all, a considerable interest in the matter. He is quite as much affected by the success of any attempt to cause the closer settlement of the lands in his vicinity as the business man in the distant city or the financier in another country. His own land will eventually be enhanced in value; but that is not so much the desired immediate result, which takes the form of greater social happiness—better towns, better schools, better roads, more railways, more money in general circulation. These things are to be had only when there is a sufficiently large number of residents to contribute. A thinly populated district is seldom progressive.

If you can get this changed perspective you will understand that the farmer is a very important factor. If he can, too, point to his own success as a commendation why others should occupy and cultivate land, you have a much more forcible argument to put before them. One satisfied settler is worth a ton of pamphlets—one prosperous man already on the land, anxious to get others to come and share his prosperity, has six times the pulling power of the back-to-the-land advocate who, with all his interests in the cities, wants them to go.

It is therefore obvious that no scheme which has for its aim the populating of the broad and fertile acres of Western Canada should ignore the possible co-operation of the farmers themselves. The value of their testimony alone is enormous; and if their actual working assistance could be secured, so much brighter would the prospects of the scheme be. And this is exactly what the Alberta Rural Development League, setting a noteworthy precedent, proposes to do.

The modus operandi is briefly this: "Settlement clubs" will be organized composed entirely of farmers. Every locality will in time, it is hoped, have its own club, taking some arbitrary area, such as one township, for the basis. Maps will be prepared by these clubs, showing what vacant lands lie around them. Little by little, as the work is made, and if the price is satisfactory and the league is convinced that a man can make a living on it, and the members are in a position to recommend it to outsiders and friends the central office of the league will see that literature pertaining to that particular section is prepared and circulated. This literature, taking the shape of small pamphlets containing mostly testimony from the farmers in the vicinity, will be sent out to rela-

tives, friends and acquaintances of the members to the addresses designated by the club members.

That is to say, Hiram K. Jones, now a prosperous farmer of Alberta, formerly of Iowa, will furnish the league with a list of his friends and relatives in the States. Hiram is a member of the Pine Coulee Settlement club, and a copy of the Pine Coulee booklet is sent to every man he furnishes. Hiram's circle of friends are agreeably surprised to get it—still more so when they come upon his name in its pages. "Why, for the love of Mike!" they will exclaim, "here's old Hiram K. Jones!"

Soon or later, they are seized with the itch to write to him, to find out just how good he has been making all these years—whether it really is up there in Candy like them these books make out. If they don't write, the booklets are bound to come into someone else's hands, sooner or later, so it amounts to the same in the end.

Now Hiram gets their letter. He writes back and tells them he's doing fine since he quit Iowa—has had years with the good, of course, like everyone else in every part of the wide world, but, taking everything into consideration, has got no kick coming. Raises so many bushels of wheat to the acre—not so bad, eh?—has so many head of horses and cattle—not so bad in six years?—likes it fine, so does Mrs. Hiram K. Now mark the conclusion—if his correspondent isn't happening to find things quite to his liking, and is thinking of quitting his present location, why not go along up to Alberta, and above all, to Pine Coulee? Wouldn't he be going into a strange section—Hiram K. would see to that. Let's look up rates and read a little bit about that country.

The league hopes to command sufficient finances to maintain offices in the United States, with a human follow-up system, sending its officials to call upon the men on the mailing list. That may or may not materialize; but it is important to note that the machinery which the league will create will not be devoted to boosting any one district. Every section will receive its share of attention in proportion to the energies of its Settlement Club, and the league will concentrate upon the development of the province of Alberta as a whole.

The would-be home-maker in Alberta is obviously assured, if he gets into touch with this league, of reliable information. He deals direct with the men who are already on the land and making good, and he finds out the real truth about the country. The league has other objects besides this primary one of settling lands in the province of Alberta. It schedules amongst them its endeavor to effect a distribution of the population of the province so as to place say 70 per cent. of the people on farms and the balance in the urban centres—to secure a better system of agricultural credits—to facilitate the transportation and marketing of farm products—and to extend agricultural education. Amongst other things, it may be stated, as perhaps a significant fact, that the Calgary Consumers' League, which is a combination of the housewives of Calgary to keep down the cost of living, was represented by its president and executive committee at the Olds convention of the Rural Development League.

It remains to say that the latter league has a strong executive. In the person of G. R. Marchoe, president of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, it has a president who has already demonstrated the feasibility of linking up the development of the city with the prosperity of the farmer. The Lethbridge board of trade's system of advancing live stock to farmers is proving a success, and is becoming the standard of similar schemes elsewhere. The vice-presidents are H. M. E. Evans of Edmonton, Q. B. Smith of Camrose and F. M. Black of Calgary. The executive consist of E. L. Richardson and William Georgeson of Calgary, A. J. Matthews of Medicine Hat, S. H. Smith and A. T. Cushing of Edmonton, and James Speakman of Penhold, president of the United Farmers of Alberta.

More Patriotism and Production

Need For More Productiveness and Avoidance of Wast

Patriotism without production is an empty sound. If ever there was a time when by your deeds you are required to be known, it is now. Now, when the empire is at war; now, when many of the regular channels of supply are closed; now, when men in millions have been summoned from the paths of industry to the inferno of destruction; now, is the time when Canada is called upon to put forth her mightiest effort to help stem the tide of destruction, to aid the empire and to profit herself.

In entering upon the campaign in which it is now engaged, the department of agriculture of the Dominion has entered upon a task that should be untold good. It is not that our farmers needed altogether to be prompted to benefit themselves, but that perhaps some of them do not entirely recognize the seriousness of the present and the more probable critical conditions of the future. If we were to end tomorrow, there would still be need for every effort in productiveness, for many years that have been caused, be remedied or repaired. Unhappily, the probabilities are that the giant conflict will continue for many months yet, in which case the mind of man cannot fathom or foresee the damage that will have been done to every form of industry. To agriculture in particular, by the waste of life, by the wrecking of property and by the spreading of desolation it is in repairing the damage other cause that the farmers are called upon to aid. It is their mother country that cries to them.

The agricultural department is not alone holding conferences at many points in the country, but it is engaged in distributing large quantities of literature telling how the farmer can best serve the interests of the empire, display his grateful sense of patriotism and bring profit to himself. In brief and explicit language, that all who read and understand, is pointed out the need of the situation and how those needs can be met. Above all, the device is given to avoid waste. Everything can be utilized. Nothing need be thrown away as valueless. The economy of production is in saving.

The wisest can learn something by reading, and in the Bulletins and Reports prepared and written by experts and men of practical science, farmers will find hints, suggestions and information of the greatest possible value at this season, and such as will advance both their land and themselves for all time. They will also find in that duty to the empire which is of such passing and instant importance that to shirk it is to be criminal. Copies of the publications of the department can be had, upon addressing Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. No postage is required on the application.

Canada's Large Exports

Record Shipments of Canadian Wheat to Great Britain

Shipments of Canadian wheat to the British Isles during the calendar year of 1914 constituted a record, according to a report received by the trade and commerce department. The total arrivals of Canadian wheat during that period were 31,457,000 cwt., as compared with 21,787,000 cwt. the year previous. From only one country did the imports of wheat exceed those from Canada, and that was the United States, which was credited with 34,220,166 cwt. There have, however, been decreases in the shipments of oats, barley and flour from Canada. Canadian frozen fish have now established a market in Great Britain, and good trade has been done recently in Canadian turkeys.

A marked increase in the importation of Canadian flour is also shown in a report received from Trade Commissioner Flood, of Barbadoes, as to the West Indian trade with this country. During the first nine months of 1914 there was an increase of over 160,000 barrels of a value of over \$720,000, and it is expected the increase for the whole year will amount to 200,000 barrels.

GREAT IRISH RESPONSE

125,000 Out of 450,000 Have Joined the Army

There are 450,000 men of Irish birth or descent in Great Britain who are of military age, and 125,000 of them have already joined the army, according to figures prepared by the secretary of the Irish National League. This proportion, he asserts, is much larger than can be shown by any other nationality.

Orders for artillery ammunition and harness for the French government, amounting to over five million dollars, have been placed with Canada through the High Commissioner's office, London.

The Sea Fighters

A Tribute to Admiral Beatty, Who Shows a Genius For Doing the Right Thing at the Right Time

If celebrities are to be ranked according to the number of their picture postcards that are sold, there can be no question that the great British celebrity of the day is Admiral Sir David Beatty. He has supplanted the most popular of matinee idols and there appears to be an inexhaustible and increasing demand for his photograph. It has been discovered, suddenly, that he is an extraordinarily fine looking man. No element is lacking in his popularity. First, of course, he has proved himself to be a sea fighter worthy to be remembered with Drake and Rodney and Nelson. He has also shown himself to be a master of strategy, to be something more than the bluff, bull-headed, blustering who asks nothing but an opportunity to exchange blows. He won the fight off Heligoland with trifling loss. He won the battle in the North Sea, he knew just the proper time to quit. Had he continued the pursuit, had he been determined that at all costs the fleeing Germans should not escape him, there is more than a probability that his victory would have been turned into disaster.

Beatty in both these engagements showed a genius for doing the right thing at the right time. It ought to be remembered, too, that he had no precedent to guide him in the North Sea fight. He had to make precedent for others. So he did more than win a fight. He proved that he had mastered conditions that must govern modern naval warfare. Conversely the German admiral, whoever he was, failed to live up to the traditions that would have controlled a British admiral. Admiral Craddock, off the Falklands, did not follow the new odds against him. On the contrary, he gave battle when it seemed to him that there was a possible chance of victory. The winner of that fight, too, Admiral von Spee, when sighted by Sturdee gave battle like a brave man, and met his fate with fortitude. The German admiral in the North Sea fled immediately he sighted the British fleet. He could not have known exactly what the odds were against him, and the fact that a stray shot put the most formidable of his enemies temporarily out of commission shows that the Germans might have had a chance if they had chosen to fight.

However, it is not necessary to disparage the German officer to praise Beatty. Mr. G. W. Smalley, London correspondent of the New York Tribune, met Sir David Beatty just once, and was profoundly impressed by him. A man of slight figure and quiet voice, there was nothing to suggest the bluff autocrat of the quarter-deck. He spoke quietly and modestly like an ordinary English gentleman, but there was an unmistakable air of command about him. It is not for nothing, says Smalley, that a man becomes an admiral in the British navy at forty. His title of admiral, his K.C.B., and the many positions of confidence he has held at the admiralty and in the navy plainly marked him as one of the great men in the service. On the two opportunities he has had to show that his rapid advancement was no mistake, he has enhanced the best traditions of the navy.

Beatty's thrilling engagements have the tendency of focusing attention upon him rather than upon Jellicoe, who ought properly to have his share of the glory. Jellicoe is the commander of the Grand Fleet, of which Beatty's squadron was a unit. It was part of Jellicoe's grand strategy to have the Lion and the others under Beatty patrolling that part of the North Sea where the raiders might be expected to appear. It was Jellicoe who gave Beatty his opportunity. Speaking of this aspect of the case Mr. Smalley says: "Sir John Jellicoe has proved himself a great strategist; a man of whom the full significance of Mahan's Sea Power is known; who has done silently and by sheer force of sea craft and brain power; by a great conception put in practice with almost greater patience and fortitude, and without so much as the chance of bringing his fleet to the test of battle—who has gone, I say, in that manner and under conditions wholly new a service vital to the supremacy of England in the greatest war she has ever fought. The reward of such a service and the full measure of its success are to come later."

MOUNTAIN VIEW WITH EASE

Incline Railway to be Built up the Cascade Mountain Near Banff

An incline railway is to be built up the face of Cascade Mountain, near Banff, thus relieving tourists of the necessity of mountain climbing in order to enjoy the scenery from the mountain tops. An order in council has been passed authorizing the minister of the interior to enter into an agreement for a right of way, etc., with Thomas R. Deacon of Winnipeg, who has applied for permission to construct and operate the railway.

ALFALFA IS A VALUABLE CROP

Feeding Lambs on Alberta Alfalfa Proves Profitable

Alfalfa is becoming an important crop on the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta, and an experiment has just been conducted by the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge to ascertain its value as a feed for lambs. The result shows that it is entirely satisfactory and profitable to buy lambs at market prices and feed them with alfalfa as the principal ration. The alfalfa ration was supplemented with smaller quantities of oat sheaves and a certain amount of grain.

The following statement shows that the average profit per head realized was over one dollar.

| Group 1. Group 2 | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Cost of 230 lambs..... | \$948.75 |
| Cost of feed..... | 281.26 |
| Cost of labor..... | 297.55 |
| Cost of alfalfa..... | 43.75 |
| Interest on investment..... | 22.14 |
| Total..... | \$1,295.90 |
| Selling price..... | 1,509.93 |
| Net profit..... | 214.03 |

The high explosive favored by the Austrians is called cerasite. The secret of its composition is only known to two men, who are natives of that country. It is an explosive of particularly destructive power against forts and earthworks.

TEACHING AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS WOULD BE OF VALUE

REAL AGRICULTURE INSTEAD OF NATURE STUDY

An American Writer Believes that the way to Teach Farming is to Begin with the Practical Application First, and then Acquire Theory and Underlying Principles Later

Much has been said and done during the last few years in regard to the teaching of agriculture in the public schools, particularly the city high schools. In spite of all this the farmer remains the same and farms in the same old way. Is there anything wrong? If so, where is the mistake? Should we educate city boys to go in to the country and become farmers, or would it be more sensible to educate the country boys along agricultural lines in such a way that they will want to remain in the country as farmers? Why are we teaching agriculture in the city high school? Several excuses are given, but reasons are few. If agriculture has any business in the city schools, it is because many high school graduates become country teachers and because a few country boys and girls attend the city schools. Therefore, the course should be elective.

Doubtless the pedagogical way to teach a subject is to begin with the theory and underlying principles and work up to their practical application, but the agricultural way to teach farming is to begin with the practical application and then possibly we may get the theory and underlying principles later. The farmer is practical first of all and anything that is going to have any effect on him must be practical. He must see, for instance, that rock phosphate if applied with organic matter pays. Theories concerning all the chemical changes and action of bacteria that bring about these results are so much "rot" to him at the present time. We hope, however, that he may look upon "book farming" from a different angle when he sees that it really has a practical application.

Why not teach agriculture in the country schools—real agriculture—not nature study? True, it is said that attempts to teach agriculture in the country have so far met with failure. Judging from practical results, measured by farming conditions how much more can be said of it as taught in the city high school? "But the country teacher has no laboratory." There are farms all about, and we should not make the mistake of thinking that the substitute is better than the thing itself. When a professor in mechanics wishes to put the finish on a machine, he takes his pupils to a real shop, he takes them how things are actually done. Dr. Hopkins of the Illinois college of agriculture finishes his instruction in soil fertility by taking his students on a trip over "Poorland Farm."

That the country teacher has not time, is another objection. If you were to ask a representative body of intelligent people how many could name the bones of their body, or all

the juices poured into it, their effect on it, and what it is called at different stages; or trace the blood through all the organs of circulation, naming and locating all of the valves of different descriptions, how many do you suppose could do it? It is doubtful if one in a thousand could! If one breaks a bone, does he stop to figure out whether it is his ulna or his radius that is broken, or does he get a physician and have the bone set without ever thinking of its name? If he has a pain in the region of his abdomen, does he try to locate it in his illium, or jejunum or transverse colon? He probably takes a dose of pills and if that doesn't stop the pain, he goes to the doctor for some medicine without knowing but that the pain was at the ilioic orifice.

In a representative body of intelligent people, how great a per cent. do you suppose can give a recital of Grant's manoeuvres in the capture of Vicksburg or of Meade's and Lee's in the Battle of Gettysburg, or of the various campaigns in the French and Indian wars, or name the different cities on each side of the Rhine or the Danube or the Columbia or any other river, telling what each particular city is noted for and what industry the people are mostly engaged in? The teacher spends days and weeks and months teaching these things, with what results? The excuses are that they train the intellect or the memory or make better citizens and patriots. Does it train the memory or the intellect to cram a lot of facts and retain them only long enough to recite or write an examination on them and then proceed to forget them? Or does forcing a child to cram his mind with the movements of armies and the arrangements of battleships and retain them only until his immediate need of them is past make him a better patriot or citizen? How much more sensible and to the purpose it would be if instead of spending so much time on these things, the teacher would spend more of it in teaching the child how to make a living for himself and those dependent upon him. A man with an empty stomach and hungry faces at home is a mighty poor citizen and no patriot at all.

Why do our educators for the most part persist in quibbling over theories instead of teaching the child something that he can use and that is of real practical value to him? Such things surely have as great a value in training the mind and memory as what they are now teaching. It is indeed a great tribute to the sturdiness of our race that our boys and girls develop into men and women in spite of our systems of education.—C. H. Oatbourn, in the Banker-Farmer.

Scottish Experiments

Old Country Expert Gives Valuable Information Regarding Rearing and Feeding of Stock

Professor Gilchrist, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, gave an address in Aberdeen on efficient and economic manuring and feeding to the Farmer Students' Association of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture. Particulars were given of the result of a large number of experiments carried out at Cockle Park Farm. Figures were given showing how quickly large amounts of nitrogen can be collected by leguminous plants under favorable conditions. It was found that on the average 11 bushels more per acre of wheat, barley, and oats were grown where these crops followed clover; barley gave an increased yield of 9 bushels per acre. The great bulk of the pastureland at Cockle Park had been immensely improved by treating it with 10 cwt. an acre of high grade slag as a first dressing, and 5 cwt. an acre every three years thereafter.

The professor gave particulars regarding the rearing and feeding of stock. With the increase in the cost of store cattle an important point was to consider how cattle could be reared in the most healthy and economical manner. Young stock made better gains from a given amount of food than older cattle, and large amounts of food were wasted when either under feeding or over feeding was practiced. Further, food should not be wasted in the final stages, when the live weight gains became considerably reduced in proportion to food consumed, and at the same time the meat was depreciated by becoming too fat.

The manuring of crops should be considered from the point of view of the whole rotation, and even longer, and also the lasting results rather than immediate results should be aimed at in the manuring of hay and pasture. A change of seed from Canada was always good so far as oats were concerned. Whereas barley direct from Canada always gave poor results.—Montreal Weekly Witness.

Kid Glove Jobs

American-born men no longer take kindly to hard, manual labor. Thousands of them work in stores and at other comparatively light employment in New York city for lower wages than the alien laborers in the new subway receive. It is not that these aliens will work for less than Americans will or can accept but that they will do work that Americans will not perform that makes alien labor almost indispensable today. Hard work must be done by someone when earth has to be dug and rock has to be quarried. Those who prefer "kid glove" jobs at lower wages have no cause to complain. It would be better if Americans would do this rough work, but if they will not or cannot, the progress of this country should not be halted by unwise anti-alien laws. Men who are willing to work are never dangerous to the community, but those who think the world owes them a living without working for it always are.—New York Commercial.

War and Love

Louisiana Girl's Romance—Invades French Trenches

Cupid has invaded the trenches of the French army. And therewith lies an interesting tale. When the Lafayette Fund issued its appeal for money to be used in the purchase of comfort kits to be sent to the soldiers in the French trenches, \$2 came in an envelope from Miss Adele Leveille of Plaquemine, La., with hopes that "this terrible war will soon be over." Each kit that is forwarded contains a card upon which is written the name of the contributor. By odd chance Miss Leveille's kit was received by a soldier named Maurice Dubois of the Twenty-seventh Company, Sixth Cavalry, of the Fourth Army Corps of France.

In the frosty weather of the Argonne trenches, Comrade Dubois could not restrain a feeling of gratitude for the kind person who had sent him the warm stockings, the woolen mittens, the snug-fitting underwear and the comfortable cap and muffler which composed the kit. And as he thought of writing a letter of thanks to the donor, it seemed as if the name were familiar to him. Dubois communicated with the Lafayette Fund at the Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, saying that seventeen years ago he went to school with a girl of the same name in Nancy, France, when he was 12 and she 11 years of age. He asked that inquiry be made to establish her identity if possible. This was done. It was confirmed that Miss Leveille was Dubois' former schoolmate, and she wrote him that she would pray for his survival of the war and welcome his promised visit to America at that future time.

But this incident eventually aroused the patriotism of Miss Leveille or awakened romance in her nature. She wrote the Lafayette Fund that she would like to go to France to act as nurse, in which capacity she had some experience.

Saturday, Feb. 13, she sailed to aid her native France on the firing line—and see Maurice Dubois.

Canada's Loans in United States

Last fall, secretary of state Bryan told the Monetary Times that President Wilson's disapproval of United States loans to belligerents included Canada, its federal and provincial governments. Since then nearly \$14,000,000 of our provincial government loans have been raised in the United States, in addition to \$30,000,000 of Canadian municipal and corporation loans placed there. President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan are possibly recalling the facts that it is difficult to separate trade from loans or to dam capital at will. But Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington, after sipping up this loaning incident, will probably tell Washington that it talks in German and acts otherwise. Meanwhile, the count continues to talk.

Lady French, wife of the Field Marshal commanding in France, has just been presented with the pistol carried in his holster at Waterloo by the Duke of Wellington.

City of Victoria Healthy

A Place Where There is Competition For the Position of Oldest Inhabitant

Fortunate indeed is the Canadian city with such a record of good health as that of Victoria, B.C., as is shown by the report of Mr. G. A. B. Hall in the medical officer's report for 1914.

The mortality rate is only 7.23 per thousand, while the infant mortality rate reached the almost incredible figure of .6 per thousand. Of 18 cases of typhoid, only five were local, the remainder coming from logging camps.

One of the reasons for this situation undoubtedly is the care taken to ensure a pure milk supply. The examinations taken during the year showed the butter fat percentage to average 3.8 per cent., the water supply is also above reproach.

The population of Victoria is now 55,000, and of the 367 deaths recorded last year 90 were over 70 years of age.

Victoria, B.C., is evidently a place where there is some competition for the position of "oldest inhabitant."

Persistence in Advertising

One stroke of a bell in a thick fog does not give any lasting impression of its location, but when followed by repeated strokes at regular intervals the densest fog or the darkest night can not long conceal its whereabouts. Likewise a single insertion of an advertisement—as compared with regular and systematic advertising—is in its effect not unlike a sound which is heard but faintly once, is lost in space and soon forgot.—Printing Art.

How Khaki was Discovered

Young Officer Who Made Discovery Becomes a Millionaire

Khaki, the color of which will render our soldiers so difficult to see, was discovered by a happy accident. The British troops in India wore a cotton uniform, which when it was new, was khaki in color, but after a visit to the laundry was indescribable. A Manchester business man, discussing this defect, remarked casually that a fortune awaited the man who could find a khaki dye that neither sun, soap nor soda would fade. A young officer heard the remark, hired a skilled native dyer and began his search. Years passed in fruitless experiments, till one day, passing over a heap of rags, relics of their failures, they chanced upon one piece which was still khaki, though the laundry had worked its will. But it had received no special treatment so far as they knew, except that it had fallen into a metal dish. This was the secret. The metal of the dish and the chemicals in the dye had combined to produce that fadeless khaki color, which makes our soldiers invisible and turned the lieutenant into a millionaire.—Glasgow Times.

A new war invention, a torpedo hydroaeroplane, which is devised by a Swede, Knud Nystrom, for destroying submarines, was shown in operation before members of the Swedish parliament.

This torpedo seaplane travels at high speed, and the torpedo part can be fired at very long range. After the torpedo is fired it travels by its own power in the ordinary way. It is said the torpedo seaplane will prove a most effective weapon against submarines.

CURTAIN HANGINGS THIS WEEK

OUR 1915 SPRING

showing of these goods is as anywhere outside the cities. We have hundreds of yards of plain and fancy curtain materials with or without colored borders, to show you, and your inspection is bound to be of interest to you. Glance over the list given below, for an idea of our stock of these pretty materials.

Ecru Basket Weave with tiny pink and green border, per yard 40c.
 Plain Cream Scrim, per yard 27c.
 Ecru Scrim, with satin stripe and insertion border, per yard 30c.
 White hangings, with pink border, per yard, 17c.
 Princess Cloth, very handsome, 40c.
 Algerian Hangings, brown and green border, satin stripe, per yard 40c.
 Also a large showing of Cretonnes, Art Sateens, etc., to beautify the home.

Elves Bros
 The Store of Good Service



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Drill, Calgary, Alta.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M. on Tuesday, May 25, 1915, for the above mentioned Drill Hall, at Calgary, Alberta.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of Mr. Leo. Dowler, Resident Architect, Calgary, Caretaker of Post Office, Edmonton, Alberta, Mr. Matthews, Resident Architect, Winnipeg, Man., Postmaster, Brandon, Man., and at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
 Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, April 13, 1915.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—77738. A212

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
 N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

Marquis Municipality
 will receive applications for the positions of two weed inspectors. Applications will be opened and read on May 1. Salary \$75 per month, inspectors to furnish their own requirements.

R. E. HOUSE,
 Secretary-Treasurer,
 Eastway, Alberta.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

PROVINCIAL HORSE SHOW, CALGARY

April 21st to 23rd, 1915

One Way First Class Fare for Round Trip

Going dates, April 20th to 22nd, inclusive

Final Return Limit, April 26th 1915

For further particulars apply to nearest Agent, or to

R. DAWSON,
 District Passenger Agent,
 Calgary.

VILLAGE OF VULCAN PUBLIC MEETING

A meeting of the ratepayers will be held in the Fire Hall, on Friday evening, April 23rd, at 8 o'clock. Matters of importance for consideration.

A. J. FLOOD,
 Secretary

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders invited for the painting of the Willard School House, No. 2176, also the outbuildings, the board of trustees to furnish all materials. The Board reserve the right to accept or reject any tender.

For information write to C. S. Houghton, secretary-treasurer, Willard School District No. 2176, Queenstown, Alberta. a143

Imperial Hotel

Vulcan

Best Equipped Hotel on the Line.
 Excellent Table.
 Every Attention Given.

A. MUTZ, Proprietor

Jack Tompson

Auctioneer

For dates and particulars apply to

FLOOD & WHICHER
 Insurance Agents
 Vulcan, Alta.

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.
 Physician and Surgeon
 Vulcan, Alta.
 Phones 44 and 45

DRS. G. M. CARSON and C. T. GALBRAITH
 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
 VULCAN, ALBERTA

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor
 R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION:—\$1.50 per year; Foreign countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

GERMANY'S NEW PLEA

To the already long list, the Germans have added another reason for their hate against Great Britain, and that is that they must have the freedom of the seas. Great Britain has to be driven off before Germany will be satisfied.

How senseless is this plea a moment's consideration will show. If Germany wants the freedom of the seas all she has to do is not to go on fighting but to declare for peace. It is hardly likely that Great Britain will allow her enemy the freedom she desires while she is at war with her, any more than Germany would allow it to Great Britain if the positions were reversed.

Germany has always had the freedom of the seas ever since she set her mind on being a maritime power, and no more restrictions have been placed in her way than with any other nation. In times of peace the German ships have come and gone all over the world. They have deposited their wares at the ports of England with a great deal more freedom than England has been able to do when she took goods to Germany, and no privilege has ever been denied to her. Great Britain has never been autocratic in her sea power. The sea has been free to every nation without favor, and if war were to stop tomorrow the German ships would have the same amount of freedom as America, or any other power.

It is not want of free passage that is moving Germany to express herself thus, it is jealousy.

AIRSHIPS IN WAR

Every now and again the mind of the reader of the daily war reports is turned from the movements of the various armies to consider the more silent forces at work on behalf of the armies, and among these the aeroplane stands pre-eminent. Probably no part of a general's staff has so much responsibility or carries more serious duties than the man in the air. It is to him falls the duty of locating the enemy, getting an approximate idea of their strength, directing the gun fire of his side, photographing the entrenchments of the enemy, and a hundred other duties on which hang the success of the army for whom he is working. His position cannot be over estimated, he is the look-out man, the eyes of his army.

A recent French note regarding the operations of the air craft speaks of no less than 43 reconnaissances being carried out in one day, wherein they did everything from directing the fire of their side to bombarding various of the German positions and works, and engaging the enemy craft in battle in mid air.

During the present war the aeroplane has decided the amount of recognition it shall receive as an accessory to war. As a means of directly carrying on hostilities by means of bomb throwing it has not answered the expectations of some authorities, the distance to be covered and the amount of ammunition to be carried if the raid was to be effective being drawbacks to be reckoned with. But if it has not lived up to expectations in this respect it has certainly done great work in the matter of scouting, so much so to revolutionize all previous conceptions of what scouting was and how best it could be done.

MORE ENQUIRIES

Following the enquiry of the committee into the boot scandal a week or so ago, we are to witness another probe of equal seriousness, one into the question of the purchasing of remounts. As to whether anything will follow that when it is over one cannot say, but sufficient to the day is the evil thereof.

Various charges have been laid in regard to the purchase of remounts, and the committee of investigation will sit during the Parliamentary recess.

There is something very unedifying in the study of a community who cannot see the war in any other light than that of being an opportunity to palm something off with the idea of making a real off

we have to confess to ourselves that there are those among us sufficiently unpatriotic to see their own opportunity in preference to the safety of the defenders of the Empire, even if we concede that there are other persons in different parts of the Empire trying to pull through the same kind of deals.

Here we have on one hand thousands of young men who are proud and willing to take their chances in the fighting line in defence of their Empire and the cause they think is right. On the other hand we have various people so soaked in self that they cannot break away from the idea of making a little extra money at the expense of the men who are fighting their battles.

This question of "self first and the rest no where" is so strong now-a-days that it is growing to be a positive menace to our business and our dignity as a self governing people, and the most rigorous methods ought to be adopted in order to purge ourselves of the disease.

ITALY AND THE WAR

Of Italy's entry into the war there seems to be little doubt if a consideration of present circumstances bearing upon her are taken into account, and it has only been an element of uncertainty as to Russia's movements against Germany that have kept her out of the fight up to now.

Public opinion in Italy is under two influences, the progress of Russia against the Germans, which during the past month has not been altogether successful, although appearances are brighter to-day, and the forcing of the Dardanelles by the Allies. Italian sympathies lie with the Allies but she wants to be sure that before she enters the war that Russia is able to cope with the enemy. Italy's northern frontier is such that if she went to war she would have to meet the German-Austrian attack alone, and this would indeed be difficult for her should the Russian pressure on the Germans be of a kind to allow the Germans to move numbers of their troops against the Italian border. This would mean that the Allies might have another Belgium in northern Italy, a state of things not at all to be desired.

The forcing of the Dardanelles is also being closely watched by the Italian public who are alive to their interests in the Mediterranean. It was bad policy for the Germans to force Turkey, Italy's old enemy, into the war, even if only from the standpoint of Italy's neutrality. The bargaining that has been going on between Germany and Italy for the latter's neutrality will not hinder war, for the Italian government has no intention of accepting gifts from Austria and Germany, it intends to take what is legitimately its own without thanks or obligations, and moreover, any concession of territory by the Teuton Allies would have to be confirmed later by the Allies.

Italy will enter the war, but she will wait her time and choose her moment for striking.

THE LETTER WAR STAMP

The new war stamp duty of a cent extra on all letters posted which came into force on April 15th, was borne in mind by all the business houses in Vulcan, but there are bound to be a number of letters posted by people who live in the country that will not have the necessary extra stamp affixed. The ruling laid down by the post-office is to the effect that all letters so posted will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Many Boards of Trade, realized that by this many important letters may be delayed and so cause untold inconvenience, have petitioned the postmaster general to have these letters forwarded to their addresses and let the receivers pay, as they do now on all matter insufficiently stamped.

It is to be hoped that the postal authorities accede to these wishes as there will be great loss of time and business if every understamped letter that is placed in the mails is to be sent to the dead letter office.

"Hartt" Shoes at \$4.95,—at Spooner's.

With advancing years comes constipation. Rexall Orderlies are a specially good laxative for ageing people. Sold only by D. C. Jones The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. & 50c. boxes.

An auction sale of horses, sheep, pigs, etc., was held in Nanton on Saturday last, the proceeds being devoted to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The stock was contributed by several farmers, stockmen, and

WANTED

TEACHER—For Highland School District No. 1508. State qualifications and salary required. Richard P. slow, Secretary, Vulcan. A141f

FOR SALE

HATCHING EGGS—White Wyandotte and Single Comb White Leghorns eggs for setting. \$1.50 for 15. Wm. A. Schenck, Vulcan, Alberta. a774

COOK STOVE—A Cook Stove and Heater in good condition. For particulars apply at the Advocate office, Vulcan. M244

EGGS—Buff Orpington eggs for setting. \$1 for a setting of 15. J. A. Gardner, Vulcan, Alberta. tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

LAND—Three quarter section of land 100 miles west of Spokane, in the Big Bend district, 240 acres under cultivation, improved, good water, near school. \$10,000. Easy terms. For full particulars write Flood & Whicher, Agents, Vulcan Alberta. tf

CREAM SEPARATOR—"Magnet" Cream Separator, good as new, cost \$100, for good democrat, stock, or will sell for cash. C. J. Northcott, Lake McGregor, Alberta. a144

LOST

POCKET BOOK—A leather pocket book 1st National Bank cheque book cover, with the words "First National Bank" printed in gold letters inside. The pocket book contains money, and a suitable reward is offered for its return to L. T. Ritten, Vulcan, Alberta a74

ESTRAY

HORSE COLT—\$5 reward will be paid for the recovery of a dark grey horse colt coming two years old, branded on right thigh. Mark de Witt, 4 miles north of Reid Hill, Alta.

HORSES—1 light grey horse, 10 years old; 1 iron grey mare, 4 years old; 1 dark bay mare, coming 2 years old; 1 bay colt, coming 2 years old, all branded on right shoulder.
 1 bay saddle mare, 8 years old, branded on left hip, a little white on left hind foot, and white star on forehead. Gus. L. Johanson, Vulcan, Alberta. A214

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennerjohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.
 A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE

No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND.
 H. MOLD, SECRETARY.

For Information Regarding
VULCAN & DISTRICT
 WRITE THE
 SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE
 VULCAN, ALBERTA

QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks

VULCAN ALBERTA.

R. W. GLOVER

Teacher of Piano

Vulcan

M. H. KAHLER,
 Watchmaker and Jeweller

OPTICIAN

EYES TESTED FREE

VULCAN, ALTA.

CLARENCE DAVIS
 AUCTIONEER

Sales Made of Anything, Anywhere, Live Stock and Farm Sales Especially. For dates and particulars apply to A Mitchell & Co., Vulcan. Write wire or phone me at Champion Alta. Phone No. R204.

P. W. L. CLARK

Barriester

Solicitor, and Notary Public

Loans Arranged

Bl. of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan

DENTISTRY

C. H. NELSON

DENTIST

VULCAN ALBERTA

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

Eastway

Owner of Horses branded on Left Shoulder.

Royal Gate

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

ICE CREAM

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

B. C. RESTAURANT

ICE CREAM

Meals Served at all Hours.

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit VULCAN, ALTA.

Vulcan Market Report

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| Spring Wheat, No. 1..... | 1.37 |
| " " No. 2..... | 1.37 |
| " " No. 3..... | 1.32 |
| " " No. 4..... | 1.28 |
| " " No. 5..... | 1.24 |
| " " No. 6..... | 1.18 |
| " " Feed..... | 1.13 |
| Rejected No. 1..... | 1.28 |
| " " No. 2..... | 1.25 |
| " " No. 3..... | 1.22 |
| Oats, No. 2 C.W..... | .56 |
| " " Extra No. 1 Feed..... | .54 |
| " " No. 1 Feed..... | .51 |
| " " No. 2 Feed..... | .49 |
| Barley, No. 3..... | .64 |
| " " No. 4..... | .62 |
| Feed..... | .58 |
| Flax No. 1, N. W..... | 1.50 |
| " " No. 2 C.W..... | 1.47 |
| " " No. 3 C.W..... | 1.30 |
| Rye..... | .80 |
| Eggs..... | .17 |
| Butter..... | .30 |
| Spring Chicken..... | .10 |
| Pow..... | .10 |
| Cattle, live..... | .54 |
| Cows..... | .5 |
| Hogs..... | .64 |
| Dressed Hogs..... | .62 |
| Ducks..... | .07 |
| Turkeys..... | .14 |
| Geese..... | .13 |

FARMERS—BE WISE

And begin to consider your HAIL INSURANCE NOW.

We are early in the field with the best company yet:

THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL
 of Milwaukee, worth \$7,000,000

Put your business in the soundest company and guarantee your claims. The only district agents

ARTHUR MITCHELL & Co

MONEY TO LOAN

SEE US FOR FARM LANDS

For middle-aged and elderly people
the ideal laxative is

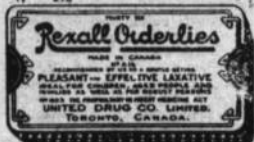


The gentle but sure laxative

Their effect on the bowels is gentle, soothing and strengthening. With advancing age comes inactive bowel movement and sluggish liver; through weakness, nature is unable to perform her proper functions and needs assistance. Rexall Orderlies aid the secretions and

functions of the liver, stomach and bowels, assuring a gentle action without griping. They are the perfect laxative for middle-aged and elderly people and being so pleasant to take are a boon to children.

Rexall Stores everywhere sell Rexall Orderlies, and will refund your money if for any reason they fail to satisfy. Made in Canada and sold in metal boxes at 10c, 25c and 50c each at Rexall Stores only. Get a Box Today from



D. C. JONES, DRUGGIST, VULCAN

Bedding and Garden Plants

Make your home surroundings beautiful. Now is the time to get busy in the garden. Plant that which will repay you. Look over this list, pick out what you want, and order from me.

BEDDING PLANTS

Allyssum, white; Ageratum; Antirrhinum, or Snapdragon; Asters, Comet, Queen of the Market and Branching, in separate colors or mixed; Balsam, mixed; Canterbury Bells; Candytuft, white; Carnation, Marguerite mixed; Clarkia; Centaurea; Chrysanthemum, summer flowering; Cosmos; Chrysanthemum, Inodorum; Daisy, white and pink; Daisy, Schasta; Dianthus or Pinks, mixed; Forget-Me-Nots; Golden Feather; Godetia, mixed; Gypsophylia, annual; Gypsophylia, perennial; Lobelia, white and blue; Larkspur; Marigold, tall and dwarf; Mimulus, mixed; Mignonette, matchet; Nasturtium, tall and dwarf; Nicotiana; Pansies, the very best varieties, in separate colors or mixed; Petunias, very best double and single, mixed; Poppy, California and Shirley, annual; Poppy, Iceland, perennial; Poppy, Oriental, perennial; Phlox, Drummondii, mixed; Sapioglossis, mixed; Summer Cypress or Kochia; Schyzanthus, mixed, very pretty; Stocks, very best varieties, white, pink or mixed; Sweet William, mixed; Thunbergia; Verbena, mixed; Vinca; Wallflower, mixed; Zinnia, mixed.

We suggest that you do not plant any of the above plants until after May 15, on account of frost.

PRICES ON THE ABOVE PLANTS

Transplanted and well-rooted 25c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100
Out of 2 1/2 in. pots, strong and well-grown 35c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100
It will be necessary to order 25 of one variety to get the 100 rate.

Also Cut Flowers, House Plants and Vegetable Plants. Ask for Price List.

THOMAS BAIRD, Vulcan, Alberta
AGENT FOR THE
TERRILL : FLORAL : COMPANY

Munitions Committee

An important committee, with David Lloyd George as chairman, has recently been formed in England, its object being to look after the quicker turn-out of munitions of war. The chancellor will have as members of the committee, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, premier; E. S. Montague; Harold T. Baker; A. Henderson; Major General Sir Stanley von Donop; Sir Hubert L. Smith. The British War office has also appointed a departmental committee to assist in the same object, the chairman of which is Lord Kitchener.

To Game And Fire Wardens

The following letter was issued recently by the Chief Game and Fire Guardian for Alberta.

"I take this opportunity of again reminding you of the destruction annually caused by prairie fires in previous years, not only has personal property been destroyed, but the nests of game, song and insectivorous birds have been unnecessarily destroyed by prairie fires. I am consequently asking all game and fire guardians to ask their neighbors to refrain from the starting or kindling of unnecessary fires, and in any case to start no fire before first providing the fire guards which are required by the provisions of the Prairie Fires Ordinance.

It is taken for granted that fire guardians are sufficiently interested in matters in their particular district to do what they can to prevent the starting or kindling of prairie fires, which may be kindled

contrary to Prairie Fires Ordinance. Game and fire guardians are of course sufficiently public spirited enough to interest themselves where property is endangered by fire, it is also expected that they are sufficiently interested in the protection of wild life to do what they can towards preventing the destruction of birds and their nests during the breeding season. There is nothing so destructive to game as prairie and forest fires, and as present indications promise an unusually bad season for such fires I would ask you to use your best endeavor to prevent such fires from being kindled or running at large."

Benj. Lawton
Chief Game and Fire Guardian.

German Air Raids

The German zeppelins have been rather busier than usual, for last week, commencing on Wednesday, they made three raids into England within forty-eight hours. The raids, however, happened without loss of life, and with comparatively little damage to property.

Following the trips over the Tyne district and Suffolk, the third raid, supposed to be carried out by two zeppelins, took place on Friday afternoon. Flying over the North Sea they started their attack in the county of Kent, dropping four bombs in the vicinity of the towns of Faversham and Sittingbourne. From Sittingbourne the raiders flew over the Isle of Sheppey, passing on their way Canterbury and other Kentish towns, but they did not drop any explosives in or near them.

A raid was also carried out dur-

ing the early hours of the morning over the east of England and dropped 25 bombs, but little damage was done although a number of persons had narrow escapes. In Lowestoft a bomb dropped into a garden, shattering a row of small houses and people sleeping in them were cut by broken glass.

The Canadian Troops

In the last report from the front Sir John French comments on the Canadian troops in very high terms. The report says:

"On the 15th of February the Canadian division began to arrive in this country. I inspected the division which was under the command of Lieut. General Alderson on February 20th. They presented a splendid and most soldierly appearance on parade. The men were of good physique and hard and fit. I judged by what I saw of them that they were well trained, and quite able to take their places in the line of battle. Since then the division has thoroughly justified the good opinion I formed of it. The troops of the Canadian division were first attached for a few days by brigades for training in the 3rd corps in trenches under General Sir William Pulteney, who gave such an excellent report of their efficiency that I was able to employ them in trenches early in March during the battle at Neuve Chapelle. They held part of the line allotted to the first army, and although they were not actually engaged in the main attack, they rendered valuable help by keeping the enemy active in front of their trenches. All soldiers of Canada serving in the army under my command have so far splendidly upheld traditions of the Empire, and will, I feel sure, prove to be a great source of additional strength to forces in this country."

Speaking of an attack on the German trenches near St. Eloi on the 28th of February, by the Princess Patricia's regiment of the Canadian Contingent under the command of Lieut. C. E. Crabbe, the commander-in-chief says:

"Lieutenant Crabbe, who showed the greatest dash, took his party over everything in a trench until they had gone down it about 80 yards, when they were stopped by a barricade of sandbags and timber. This party, as well as others, then pulled down the front face of a German parapet. A number of Germans were killed and wounded and a few prisoners were taken. The service performed by the distinguished corps has continued to be very valuable since I had occasion to refer to them in my last dispatch. They had been most ably organized and trained, and were commanded by Lieut. Colonel F. D. Farquhar, who, I deeply regret to say, was killed while superintending some trench work on March 20th. His loss will be deeply felt."

A new settler arrived in this district last week, Mr. M. Ogden, of Kelowna, B. C., who has 1/2 of 24-27-25. Mr. Ogden expects to ship his household furniture from Kelowna in the near future.

When the provincial government issues a license to an automobile owner, they have no regard for the poor owner. Instead of sending the plates by parcel post for about 12 cents, they send same through the Dominion Express Co. for about 35c.

Blackie News

The Ladies Improvement Society gave a concert and play in the schoolhouse last Friday which was the best show in town yet. The first part of the program consisted of a band selection played entirely by ladies. The instruments used consisted of kitchen utensils and it was surprising to hear what fine music was rendered. Miss Sterling, of Cayley, gave several solos which were greatly appreciated by the audience. Mrs. Roebuck, Mrs. Joe Hatcher and Miss Ricker rendered pianoforte selections to perfection. The fanfare from William Tell captivated the hearers. The second part of the program was a play entitled, "The Light Brigade" a laugh from start to finish. The following ladies took part: Mesdames A. A. Dawes, Lee Dawes, J. A. Schmidt, Webb, Lukens, Roebuck, Anderson, Wentworth, Misses Trotter and Gadley. The ladies are to be congratulated on the able manner in which they rendered their parts. Much credit for the training of the performers is due to Miss Ricker who was responsible for the success of the concert. The Ladies Improvement Society wish to thank those who so kindly patronized their entertainment.

A reception was held at the home of J. E. McKeage in honor of the marriage of W. J. McKeage to Mae E. Cameron, of Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

Alas! Alas!! We have once again lost our Hello Girl. We wonder who the next will be?

W. W. Boyd, our butcher, is building a new shop with dwelling apartments above.

Misses Trotter, McCain and Overton attended the teachers' convention at Calgary last week. Fred Rockafellow was also at Calgary.

Bob Irvine and Jack McRobbie were Lethbridge visitors last week end.

J. A. Schmidt has just purchased a new Ford automobile. The car fever is prevalent here and there is some talk of the scarlet fever too.

O. M. Pope has returned from a flying trip to the States.

E. J. Wheeler, our genial Alberta Pacific grain agent has turned farmer this spring. He is farming his own land this year.

The farmers' lumber shed is nearing completion. O. W. Bowls will have charge of same.

F. G. Harris has rented the McKenzie half section N.E. of town where he will reside in future.

Miss Kate Baker has accepted a position in Beattie's store.

Tennis is in full swing now and a new court will soon be under way. Particulars re membership, etc., may be applied for to secretary Underhill, who will give information cheerfully.

Report of Examinations for March:

Grade VIII—Fay Stackhouse, 74; John Masse, 74.

Grade VII—Ella Dawes, 84; Roy Wayant, 73; Lella Pope, 65; Grant Shuttleworth, 60.

Grade VI—Londrom Morrow, 86; John Webb, 79; Maud Webb, 78; Ivy Harris, 76.

Grade IV—Clarence Rutledge, 81; Jack Lukens, 76; Eva Pope, 75; Gerald Bradshaw, 74; Kathleen Harris, 73; Eltie Morrow, 73; William Boyd, 68; Paul Van Winkle, 66.

Champion News

On Thursday last Mrs. Holten gave an interesting lecture in the M. E. Church, her subject being Indian Missions. Owing to the meeting not having been sufficiently advertised, there was not so good a gathering as the speaker was worthy of. Mrs. Holten showed a number of very interesting lantern slides illustrative of the progress being made among the Indians by the Church of England, in the interest of which she is working.

Mrs. Philpott, aged 70, died at the home of her son, north-east of Champion, on Wednesday evening April 14th.

The Rev. Mr. Neuton was a Calgary visitor last week.

Mr. G. H. Marks has taken over Mr. E. W. Raitson's interests in the firm of Clever & Paltson, the Champion real estate company and the Champion garage.

The tennis club has put one court into good shape, but as yet there are only a few players to keep it so. The weather of late has been such as to make playing

...SEEDS...

Mangel
Turnip
Beans
Peas
Carrots
Raddish
Corn
Rape

all sold in bulk.
The cheapest way to buy reliable seeds.
All This Season's.

Lindsay Hardware Co.

The Lineham Lumber Co., Ltd.

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

LUMBER

Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows,
Finish. Get Our Prices.

John Dewie, Representative

rather, bad owing to the winds, so people are no doubt waiting the better days.

The farmers of the Champion district are busy workers, all of them either seeding or putting land into shape. Mr. Dillingham reports that he has wheat up seven inches. He did not, however, mention the fact that it was in a hot house box.

Armada News

Some of the farmers of this district have their wheat seeding done while others are just beginning to seed.

We regret to report that Mrs. Kitty Writner is at present on the sick list.

Mr. Will Haight is working the farm of his brother Mr. John L. Haight, this summer, the latter being engaged in teaching at Reid Hill.

On account of the busy season having commenced not so many as usual were able to attend the meeting of the Ladies Aid at the home of Mrs. Olmstead on Wednesday of last week. Those who did attend, however, spent a very enjoyable and profitable time. The next meeting of the Ladies Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. Emma Williams, the first Wednesday in May.

Mr. Ralph Shirk and bride, formerly Miss Barkey, returned from the east a short time ago, and will reside on his farm at Armada. We extend them a hearty welcome.

Another War Tax

Commencing April fifteenth collect from every passenger Canadian War tax in addition to ticket fare to all points in Canada and United States. If the fare is over one dollar and not exceeding five dollars collect a tax of five cents. Also collect five cents additional tax for each additional five dollars fare or fraction thereof. No tax will be charged where ticket fare does not exceed one dollar. Any persons refusing to pay tax is liable to a fifty dollars fine.

The above was issued by the C. P. R. headquarters office at Montreal.

Why the provincial government should hog the whole of the automobile license, is beyond us. They at least should give one half to the municipality where the license is taken out, for the betterment of roads.

GARDEN SEEDS

Now is the time that you must get to work in that garden patch of yours. Get right down to it now.

We have the best and largest selection of flower and vegetable seeds, all from the very best growers and tested for germination before being shipped.

McKENZIE'S, STEELE BRIGGS'
D. M. FERRY'S, RENNIE'S
McKENZIE'S BULK S D

Rape, Mangels, Beans, Beets, Peas,
Carrots, Squaw Corn, Turnip,
Multipliers, Winter Onions, Onion Sets

Sunflower Lawn Grass.

...EVERY KIND OF FLOWER SEED...

H. W. REEVES

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

CHAPTER VI

Abell Carries Out His Errand

When Ralph Ravenspur reached the basement, his whole aspect had changed. For the next day or two he brooded about the house, mainly with his own thoughts for company. He was ubiquitous. His client, cat-like tread carried him noiselessly everywhere. He seemed to be looking for something with those sightless eyes of his; those long fingers were crooked as if about the throat of the great mystery.

He came into the library where Rupert Ravenspur and Marion were talking earnestly. He dropped in upon them as if he had fallen from the clouds. Marion started and laughed. "I declare you frighten me," she said. "You are like a shadow—the shadow of one's conscience."

"There can be no shadow on yours," Ralph replied. "You are too pure and good for that. Never, never will you have cause to fear me."

"All the same, I wish you were less like a cat," Ravenspur exclaimed petulantly, as Marion walked smilingly away. "Anybody would imagine that you were part of the family mystery, Ralph, do you know anything?"

"I am blind," Ralph replied doggedly. "Of what use is a blind man?"

"I don't know; they say that when one sense is lost the others are sharpened. And you came home so mysteriously, you arrived at a critical moment for me, you were at my door at the time when I was sorely needed. Again, when you burst my door open you did the only thing that could have saved me."

"Common sense, sir. You were stifling and I gave you air."

Ravenspur shook his head. He was by no means satisfied.

"It was the common sense that is based upon practical experience. And you prowl about in dark corners; you wander about the house, but the dead of the night. You hint at a strange past, but as to that past you are dumb. For Heaven's sake, if you know anything tell me. The suspense is maddening."

"I know nothing and I am blind," Ralph repeated. "As to my past, that is between me and my Maker. I dare not speak of it. Let me go my own way and do not interfere with me. And whatever you do or say, tell nobody—nobody, mind—that you suspect me of knowledge of the family trouble."

Ralph turned away abruptly and refused to say more. He passed from the castle across the park slowly, but with the confidence of a man who is assured of every step. The recollection of his boyhood days stood him in good stead. He could not even, but he knew where he was and even the grim cliffs held no terrors for him. He came at length to a certain spot where he paused. It was some years ago that he had scaled the cliffs at the peril of his neck and found the raven's nest. He caught the perfume of the heather and the crushed fragrance of the wild thyme, but his recollections were as nothing to his nostrils.

For he had caught another scent that had brought him up at standing with his head in the air. The odor was almost exhausted, but at the same time it spoke to Ralph as plainly as words.

He was standing near the hollow

DISFIGURING ECZEMA ITCHED AWFULLY

Rash in Patches. Came on Like Blisters. Could Hardly Sleep or Keep from Scratching. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Germania, Ont.—"My eczema broke out with a rash in patches about an inch long. It came out like little blisters with water in them and got a little larger and then they broke and the water-like mass ran out. The eczema was red and like a running sore, then formed a thick scab. It caused discomfort for the time being. The sores itched awfully and even caused down to my throat. I could hardly sleep or keep from scratching them. When the scab came off it left a scar."

"I used some salve but it didn't do much good. Then two more sores broke out in the same way and I at once started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I applied the Ointment to the sores and washed them with the Cuticura Soap and hot water. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me in two weeks without leaving any disfigurement." (Signed) Miss Tena Greb, Jan. 2, 14.

Samples Free by Mail

Retain your good looks, keep your skin clear, scalp clean and free from dandruff, and hands soft and white. Cuticura Soap, with an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment, will promote and maintain these coveted conditions in most cases when all else fails. Besides in purity, delicate medication, convenience and economy, they meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

W. N. U. 1046

where Geoffrey had been two days ago. In his mind's eye Ralph could see into this hollow. Years before he had been used to lie there winter evenings when the bent and ducks were coming in from the sea. He scrambled down sure footed as a cat.

Then he proceeded to grope upon the grass with those long restless fingers. He picked up a charred stick or two, smelt it, and shook his head. Presently his hand closed upon the burnt fragments of a gourd. As Ralph raised this to his nostrils his eyes gleamed.

"I was certain of it," he muttered. "Two of the Bonzes have been here, and they have been making the pit. I could only see!"

As yet he had not heard of Geoffrey's singular discovery. There had been no favorable opportunity of disclosing the secret.

Ralph retraced his steps moodily. For the present he was helpless. He had come across the clue to the mystery, but only he knew of the tremendous difficulties and dangers to be encountered before the heart of the mystery could be revealed. He felt cast down and discouraged. There was bitterness in his heart for those who had deprived him of his precious sight.

"Oh, if I could only see!" he cried. "A week or month to look from one eye into another, to strip off the mask and lay the black soul bare. And yet if the one only guessed what I know, my life would not be worth an hour's purchase! And if those people at the castle only knew that the powers of hell—living, raging hell—were arrayed against them! But they would not believe."

An impotent sigh escaped the moment his resolution had failed him. It was some time before he became conscious of the fact that some one was dogging his footsteps.

"Do you want to see me?" he demanded.

There was no reply for a moment. Abell came up cautiously. He looked around him, but so far as he could see he and Ravenspur were alone. As he caught sight of the latter's face he had no ground for further doubt.

"I did want to see you and see you alone, sir," Abell replied. "I believe I have the pleasure of speaking to Mr. Ravenspur."

"The same, sir," Ralph said coldly. "You are a stranger to me."

"A stranger who brings a message from a friend. I was to see you alone and for two days I have been waiting this opportunity. My employer asks me to deliver this box into your hands."

At the same time Abell passed the little brass case into Ralph's hand. As his fingers closed upon it, a great light swept over his face; a hoarse shout came from lips that turned from red to blue, and then to white and red again. So Tchigorisky had behaved when he discovered that this man still lived.

"Who gave you this, and what is your message?" Ravenspur panted.

"The message," said Abell, "was merely this. I was to give you the box and say, 'Tchigorisky—Danger, and walk away, unless you detain me.'"

"Then my friend Tchigorisky is alive?"

"Yes, sir; it is my privilege to be his private secretary."

"A wonderful man," Ralph cried: "perhaps the most wonderful man in Europe. And to think that he is alive! If an angel had come down from heaven and asked me to crave a boon, I should have asked to have Tchigorisky in the flesh before me. You have given me new heart of grace; you are like water in a dry land. This is the happiest day I have known since."

The speaker paused and mumbled something incoherent. But the stolid expression had gone from his scarred face, and a strange, triumphant happiness reigned in its stead. He seemed years younger, his step had grown more elastic; there was a fresh, broad ring in his voice.

"Tchigorisky will desire to see me," he said. "Indeed, it is absolutely essential that we should meet and that without delay. A time of danger lies before us—danger that the mere mortal does not dream of. Take this to Tchigorisky and be careful of it."

He drew from a chain inside his vest a small case, almost identical to the one that Abell had just handed to him, save that it was silver, while the other was brass. On it were the same queer signs and symbols.

"That will convince my friend that the puzzle is intact," he continued. "We hold the key to the enigma—nay, the key to the past and future. But all this is so much Greek to you. I will come and see my friend on Friday; but not in the guise of Ralph Ravenspur."

"What am I to understand by that, sir?" Abell asked.

"It matters nothing what you understand," Ralph cried. "Tchigorisky will tell him. I'll be at Euston on Friday, not in the guise of Ravenspur or Tchigorisky. He will read between the lines. Go and be seen with me no more."

Ralph strode off with his head in the air. His blood was singing in his ears; his pulse was leaping with a new life.

"At last," he murmured, "after all these years for myself and my kin! At last!"

CHAPTER VII

More Light

There was a curious, eager flush on Ralph Ravenspur's face. He rose from his seat and paced the room restlessly. Those long fingers were incessantly clutching at something vague and unseen. And at the same time, he was following the story that Geoffrey had to tell with the deepest attention.

"What does it mean, uncle?" the young man asked at length.

"I cannot tell you," Ralph replied. His tones were hoarse and cold. "There are certain things no mortal can understand unless—; but I must not go into that. It may be that you have touched the fringe of the mystery."

"I am certain that we are on the verge of a discovery!" Geoffrey cried eagerly. "I am sure that stuff those strangers were making was the same as the drug or whatever it was that came so near to making an end of my grandfather. If I knew what to do!"

"Nothing—do nothing, as you hope for the future!"

The words came hissing from Ralph's lips. He felt his way across to Geoffrey and laid a grip on his arm that seemed to cut like a knife.

"Forget it!" he whispered. "Fight down the recollection of the whole thing; do nothing based upon your

COCKSHUTT

A PULVERIZER IS GOOD INSURANCE AGAINST CROP FAILURE—SEE THE DEALER

Horse Breeding

Trade in Horses Has Received Impetus Owing to Demand For Military Purposes

The horse breeding industry in Saskatchewan is in a flourishing condition, according to the report presented at the Horse Breeders' convention held in Regina recently. Important extracts from the report follow:

During the past year the horse breeding industry has received a decided impetus, largely due to the demand for animals for military purposes. During the first half of 1914 the horse market was steady but dull, and prices ranged slightly lower for all classes than during 1913.

Toward the latter end of the year the brisk demand for all classes of horses suitable for military purposes caused a decided brightening on all markets, the effect of which still exists. The present result is that there is a keen demand for sound animals of suitable type from five to nine or ten years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, and weighing from 950 to 1,300 pounds.

Whilst the prices paid, ranging from \$125 to \$200 per head, are by no means exceptional, yet when one takes into consideration the fact that the majority of horses of this class have not been and are not in great demand for any other purpose, and cannot be classified as being most suitable for farm work, they are sufficiently remunerative to give a reasonable profit in most cases. The exception to this would be the heavier and better class artillery horse, which is not plentiful at any time, and which constitutes a first class general purpose farm animal of the heavier type, besides being in demand for heavy delivery work in the cities.

That this demand will continue for some time is fairly evident when one takes into consideration a few figures in connection with the military requirements at the present time. It is conservatively estimated that over 1,250,000 horses have been or are engaged in the European war area, and the estimated life of the cavalry horse on active service is only seven days, whilst for the artillery horse it is thirty days. It has further been estimated that, taking the average life of all horses on active service at thirty days, over 12,000,000 horses would be required for army purposes in one year, thus allowing for a substantial percentage of animals in use at base camps, etc., which would probably enjoy longer life.

These figures should conclusively prove that the market for military horses is bound to be good for some time to come, especially in view of the estimate that the number of horses in Canada suitable for cavalry and artillery purposes at January 1, 1915, is from 40,000 to 45,000. Of these some 15,000 have been shipped out to date by the Imperial, Dominion and provincial governments, and another 10,000 are being bought for the Dominion government alone. Saskatchewan has been credited with having 5,000 to 7,000 horses immediately available for military purposes; of these some 2,000 have already been shipped out, of which 1,300 were donated by the provincial government, and buyers for a portion of the 10,000 before mentioned are now operating in the province.

But the present demand for military horses in Canada is not the only reason why the horse breeding industry should look forward to a period of prosperity. Going behind the scenes in other countries and analyzing the situation, we find that in France, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary—yes, and to a certain extent in Russia and Great Britain also, it is not only horses from 950 to 1,300 pounds that have been taken but from 550 to 2,000. Horses for transport work of all kinds; the best draught horses that can be obtained and which represent the genuine motive power of both agriculture and commerce in the countries named. In the theatre of war, not thinning out but entire depletion has resulted, and there can be no doubt that within the next three years the countries of continental Europe will face an acute shortage in farm horses, both for work and government purposes. The demand will be for the better class of agricultural and draught horses for both work and breeding, and a profitable market is assured. The question is, is the Canadian farmer ready to take advantage of this opportunity? Is the Saskatchewan farmer ready to do his share?

The market is not, and never will be, for misfits, but for sound animals of good type and conformation. Some of the conditions may be gained by referring to the figures with regard to glanders.

Heavy Khaki Orders

According to the Glasgow Herald, every khaki mill in Leeds and the West Riding generally is taxed to the utmost capacity, and the output of army clothing has been further accentuated by a large order from the Russian government. It is stated that part of an order for 3,000,000 yards of cloth for Russia is finding its way into Yorkshire, and to the 50 firms in and around Huddersfield there have to be added as many around Leeds and Dewsbury engaged in making khaki.

"Are the Newriches entertaining this season?"

"Entertaining? Well, I should rather call them amusing."—Boston Transcript.

Mistress—Bridget, it always seems to me that the worst mistresses get the best cooks.

Cook—Ah, go on wid yer blarney.

Crops That Give Profits

Forage Crops Always Yield Several Profits to the Farmer

At this time when the farmers are urged to increase the amount produced on their farms, it is our first duty to consider what crops give the best profits. By the term profits are understood not only the value of the yield directly and indirectly, but also the value of the residue left in the soil and the condition of the soil. From this standpoint it is clear that crops such as clover, alfalfa and corn are much more profitable than wheat or oats. These crops have been called the "five profit" crops, inasmuch as they give five profits where wheat gives one. Let us look for a minute at the five profits. They are (1) the crop itself; (2) the products—milk, butter, beef, eggs, pork or horse power—that can be manufactured from the crop; (3) the manure; (4) the preparation of the land for a crop of grain; and (5) the distribution of work and income.

With regard to the value of the crop itself, most farmers will acknowledge that clover, alfalfa or corn crop is at least as valuable as a wheat or oat crop. It is, however, the high value of the clover, alfalfa or corn crop when fed to stock and manufactured into milk, beef, pork, etc., that commends these crops to the attention of the farmer. The profits in this connection are usually high, and the labor involved can be mostly arranged for at times which would otherwise be largely unoccupied.

Again, the value of the manure arising from the feeding of clover and corn crops and the manufacture of milk, beef, pork, etc., is very high. It is computed that four-fifths of the plant food that is fed is returned in the manure.

The chief difference, however, between such crops and grain crops lies in the condition of the land after harvest. We all know how clover and alfalfa enrich the soil in nitrogen and phosphorus, and how the cultivation given the corn saves moisture, and kills weeds. As a matter of experience, grain crop, or corn or roots to a good clover or alfalfa crop. In other words, corn, clover, and alfalfa prepare the land for a crop of grain, and are of the greatest value when grown in rotation with the grain crops.

Finally, the growing and feeding of corn, clover and alfalfa make for economy on farms. Their use makes it possible for a distribution of labor over the whole year instead of over a portion of the year, with the result that work is done more efficiently and at less cost. Besides, the business becomes largely a cash business, with money coming in at all times of the year, with the result that the necessary buying can be done more cheaply than is done on credit.

While, therefore, not discouraging the production of wheat and oats we should remember that in permanent agriculture other crops are often far more valuable, yielding as they do several profits instead of one.—Quebec Journal of Agriculture.

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The Shortage of Live Stock

Dr. Creelman's Advice to the Farmers of Western Canada

Dr. Creelman, president of the Guelph Agricultural College, gave a most instructive address at a recent meeting of the Manitoba Trustees' Association, held in Winnipeg.

Dr. Creelman opened by asserting that a school was just as good as those who were "bossing" it, and he felt, in addressing the trustees, that he was face to face with the men behind the guns. "Today we are confronted with a new situation," said the speaker. "At the present time 20,000,000 of men are mobilized in Europe. These men have ceased to be producers, and have suddenly become consumers, and all are imbued with the idea of being destroyers. The Dominion, therefore, needs more men, and we must see to it that the British people do not want for food. That thought, we must always keep before us."

"I wish I had the authority to stop the increasing shortage in livestock in the western provinces," went on Dr. Creelman. "He who sells a young heifer or a young brood sow is not acting fair to his country. The high cost of feed is influencing the farmer to sell his stock for slaughter. I would not feel that I had done my full duty if I did not bring the message to the farmers of Manitoba to hold onto their livestock."

Dr. Creelman asserted that the Canadian people had before them the greatest development of agriculture that the world had ever seen right here at home. Business conditions throughout Canada were now fundamentally sound, he said. "We must therefore have faith, and go in for larger production than ever before," said he.

"War now is our first business," continued the speaker, "and it must continue to be our first business until it is over. When it is over three things are needed: capital, immigration and enterprise and enthusiasm. Great Britain will supply the capital; the natural resources of Canada will without doubt, attract all the immigration necessary, and enthusiasm is as much needed in the back townships as in the front ones; and you must not let, as trustees, your enthusiasm lag for a moment. You can introduce anything into your school systems if the teachers and trustees are enthusiastic about it."

"The function of an agricultural college," said Dr. Creelman, is not to shove theories down the boys' throats but to take the boys and teach them some things that their fathers on the farms could not teach them."

The second part of the visitor's address was devoted to New Zealand and Australia, which countries he had visited last fall, soon after the outbreak of the war. He and his wife had sailed from Victoria the night that war was declared, and had landed in New Zealand on the 1st of September. They made the entire trip with lights out. He said that in New Zealand agriculture was easy, and that cows ten years old had never been out of the field that they had been born in. "The one great drawback," said he, "is that the people of New Zealand are a long, long way from anywhere else."

A seedy looking man with a consuming financial condition which precluded the possibility of the purchase of a drink. He nudged his brain and finally hit on a scheme. Rushing into a drug store he called out excitedly: "A lady just fainted outside. Have you got any whiskey?"

"Why, yes, here's some," said the sympathetic clerk, pouring out a liberal quantity.

"Ah, thanks," as he gulped it down, "it always upsets me to see a lady faint."

Germany Stole Plans
The German submarines, says the Paris Matin, now being used against British merchant ships, are made after plans by the celebrated American designer, Simon Lake, of Bridgeport, which were stolen from him by Krupp, whose directors gave their word of honor to divulge nothing. Eventually they entered into engagements on behalf of the emperor, whereby the designer was to receive \$2,000,000. As he could get neither his money nor his plans back, he expostulated, and was told that the patenting of anything concerning war was illegal in Germany, and that he therefore had no claim. Mr. Lake has since seen several German submarines, and is convinced that they are built from the plans he confided to Krupp.

Letters Mailed to Spies

Sealed Envelopes Retain No Mysteries When Authorities Search

The public recently learned, in connection with an alleged case of espionage, that certain letters had been secretly opened by the officials of the G.P.O., and their contents photographed before being forwarded to their destination.

It is not generally known that the post office possesses the right to open private correspondence. Yet such is the fact; and, moreover, it is a right which is exercised more frequently than most people are aware of.

Not merely are letters addressed to known or suspected spies so treated, but envelopes which are thought to contain lottery tickets, objectionable photographs, or other enclosures of an undesirable or illegal nature are similarly dealt with.

Great secrecy is, of course, maintained in connection with these operations. They are conducted in a closed and locked room, into which none is admitted save only the trained experts who are employed in opening and resealing the envelopes, and the photographer whose business it is to photograph the contents when this further operation is deemed desirable.

Amy-Jimison is the high-weight champion of the district.

Fanny—That so? I didn't know he was a boxer.

Amy—He isn't! He's a grocer.—Life.

The Best Remedy For All Ages

and proven so by thousands upon thousands of tests the whole world over, is the famous family medicine, Beecham's Pills. The ailments of the digestive organs to which all are subject, from which come so many serious sicknesses, are corrected or prevented by

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Try a few doses now, and you will KNOW what it means to have better digestion, sounder sleep, brighter eyes and greater cheerfulness after your system has been cleared of poisonous impurities. For children, parents, grandparents, Beecham's Pills are matchless as a remedy

Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents. The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women.

H. B. Co. and Prohibition

A good many people seem to have doubts as to whether, when prohibition comes in, the Hudson Bay Company will still be able to sell liquor under their Dominion rights irrespective of the Provincial legislation, and it is as well that they should know that the company will have no rights at all in this direction.

The settlement made with the Hudson's Bay Company by the Dominion government and ratified by Imperial Statute, extinguished every claim of the company to any special privilege, and left it an ordinary trading concern subject to all the laws of municipality, province and dominion.

This is the view of the ablest lawyers of Winnipeg, but the further proof, if any is wanting, is that the McDonald Act, the most drastic measure of Provincial Prohibition which can be enacted, was adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba; it was carried to the King's bench, at that time the highest court in the province, and the liquor party put up a strong battery of lawyers under the leadership of Phippen, afterwards Judge Phippen, and now the chief counsel for the Canadian Northern Railway; Perdue, at that time counsel for the Hudson Bay Company, and now one of the judges of the Court of Appeal of Manitoba was associated with Phippen; the point of the possession of any special rights by the Hudson's Bay Company was not even raised; their case was appealed to the Privy Council of Great Britain and the highest court in the Empire declared that the McDonald Act was good law, the same Act was immediately enacted in the province of Prince Edward Island, and has been in full operation there for thirteen years; the same Act, with very slight changes was adopted two years ago in the province of Nova Scotia with the exception of the city of Halifax.

The foregoing facts most completely dispose of any claim that the Hudson's Bay Company is not subject to all the laws of the realm. The further fact that the company has to take out a licence at the present time for each and every store or trading post which is permitted to sell liquor, just the same as any other individual or corporation, should alone settle the contention.

The Dominions and Peace

In answer to a question in the London House of Parliament recently regarding the postponed Imperial Conference, Lewis Harcourt, secretary for the colonies, made the following reply. He said that since the outbreak of the war the government arrived at the decision that the conference would not be practicable this year. Mr. Fisher, prime minister of Australia, has made enquiries regarding it as he was in favor of it. The general sentiment, however, was in favor of postponement, to which Mr. Fisher was willing to agree.

An admirable spirit has been shown towards Imperial affairs by the Dominion and the following message had been sent to each of the governors-general: "Will you inform your prime minister that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to consult him most fully and if possible, personally when the time arrives to discuss possible terms of peace."



At the Hotel

The following visitors were registered at the Imperial hotel during the past week:

O. B. Starrett, R. Jackson, N. A. Barker, C. H. Jett, S. H. Greenwood, H. L. Jackson, L. Roberts, A. E. Wes, W. P. Jacobs, Archie Johnston, W. H. Dobson, H. F. McKenzie, F. Williams, W. O. McRoberts, J. M. De'arey, A. E. Harter, Andy Veitoh, O. O. Davis, H. M. Curtis, H. Reaburn, J. W. Auten, M. Marker, E. W. Graham, B. J. Morrison, Jas. Rennie, Calgary; O. J. Ingram, J. H. Law, G. R. Davidson and wife, J. E. Terrill and wife, H. Mitchell, H. H. Reed, J. V. Cook, C. Bradberry, E. L. Morrison, A. J. Ross, Lethbridge; C. L. Johnston, C. O. Boney, Winnipeg; H. L. Heath, W. H. Davis, Vancouver; R. H. Jameson, Victoria; Thos. Duggan, M. Ogden, Kelowna; M. H. Carroll, Kamloops; H. M. McKeehaie, Camrose; T. E. Sullivan, Edmonton; Fred Johnston, London, Ont.; J. S. Sanson, W. Matthews, G. A. Middleton, J. C. McLean, Nanton; W. C. Brown, R. A. Portions, Strathmore; W. Thomas, Okotoks; Marshall Wice, Eastway; W. F. Menhler, Walter James, Armada; G. G. Steiner, Loma; C. J. Thomas, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. M. Stock, Toronto.

France of To-Day

The French Premier, M. Viviani, in a recent speech admirably summed up the European situation in regard to the great miscalculation that Germany had made when she entered the present war.

"Germany," he said, "ignorant of the soul of France is now being punished for her mistake. She thought to find a divided, frivolous nation, but she met an iron wall against whose heroic resistance the flower of her army was broken. Then, behold, the iron wall moved, supple and unbreakable, toward the western front, rushing little by little the army whose chiefs were not prepared for so long and bitter a struggle.

"The French nation, misunderstood and despised, has arisen already to pile sacrifice on sacrifice with millions in arms preparing for Germany's chastisement. We are certain of victory,—the victory of justice. We want Europe free, Belgium liberated, our lost provinces restored, Prussian militarism crushed, since the peace of the world is irreconcilable with its sanguinary whims. We shall accomplish this task with our Allies. We shall write, not only in the history of France, but in the annals of humanity, a page which our sons will read with emotion and pride."

On Tuesday of last week a German biplane carrying an officer and a private in the province of Zealand, Holland, was forced to come down, by shots fired by Dutch soldiers. The Germans were interned. This measure was taken on account of the German action being an infringement of Dutch neutrality.



WET!

Boot Committee's Report

The boot committee presented its reports, majority and minority, on Friday night last, the investigation which they have been engaged in since February 19th last, in connection with the footwear supplied to the Canadian solders. The majority report is signed by Messrs. Middleboro, McCurdy, Rainville and Sir James Aikens, and the minority report is signed by Messrs. McDonald, Murphy and Nesbitt.

While both reports agree that in some respects the boots may have been unsuitable for the work and the conditions, they differ considerably in the matter of fixing the blame. The majority report lays considerable emphasis on the great need of haste in the supplying of footwear and the tremendous pressure under which the department had to work since the war broke out. It is contended that little time was given for proper inspection and that the department generally did all in its power under the circumstances. It is pointed out that the boot supplied is the same as the sample which had given satisfaction during the Boer war, and the majority report makes no charge of graft.

The minority report emphasizes the complaints of regimental boards, both in Canada and at Salisbury, upon the protests of General Alderson and Sir George Perley, and upon the evidence of the minister who condemned the boots before the committee. It agrees with the report that the boots were not suitable, and while haste might have been made at the first, a better boot could have been designed without delay. Heavy rakes are charged in the supply of boots by the Gauthier firm through a middleman, Charles Slater. Reference is also made to the supplying of several thousand boots which were supplied by Winnipeg jobbers who had not manufactured the boots. The report says that the government could, without delay, have provided a proper boot suitable for active service and its failure to do so constitutes grave and serious negligence on their part. "We are of the opinion that none of the said boots are suitable for active service," says the report in conclusion.

Italy Ready

A despatch from the Italian frontier says Italy has 1,200,000 men under arms, fully equipped.

In view of the extensive preparations which have been made the question is asked why Italy does not enter the war. The general opinion of this is that Italy wants to gain concessions from Austria without a rupture. The Alps, however, are still in winter, most of the passes being still closed by snow and ice.

The eagerness of the soldiers to commence hostilities, however, is said to be great, their officers being compelled to hold them in tight check in order to prevent border disturbances.



DRY!

Senator Aldrich Dead

Nelson W. Aldrich, former United States senator from Rhode Island, and for a number of years a prominent figure in the publican politics, died at his home in New York on Friday, April 16.

Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich, was born at Foster, R.I., November 6th, 1841. He was a member for the Providence common council for a number of years, and in 1875 entered the Rhode Island house of representatives, being speaker for two years. He was elected to the 46th and 47th congress as representative, and United States senator in 1881, but resigned shortly afterwards. His reelection to the senate took place in 1886, and from then until 1911 he was one of the most influential members of that body. In 1910 he declined nomination in order to devote his energies to the national monetary commission, of which he was made chairman.

Vaccination Upheld

Deputations for and against compulsory vaccination appeared before the committee on agriculture, at Edmonton, on Tuesday morning and after a lengthy discussion compulsory vaccination remains. Hon. D. Marshall, seconded by Nelson Spencer, moved that no action be taken. Dr. Stanley, High River, strongly attacked anti-vaccination and said in reference to antitoxin he would favor a charge of manslaughter against a doctor who allowed a diphtheria patient to die without using the antitoxin.

It is gratifying to see the vigor with which the members of the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons are going after the purchasers of remount horses, drugs, binoculars and other war supplies for the government. One would imagine that in a crisis like this graft would not be considered for a moment by any Canadian. The department of justice will take steps to prosecute offenders where ever evidence is furnished of wrong-doing. A resolution of W. F. Nickle, M. P., was passed which suggests that in view of the evidence, there should be inaugurated a system of purchase, audit and inspection to adequately protect the country from fraud.

15% Discount on Men's Suits— at Spooner's.

Wheat is still on the upward move. Last Wednesday it closed on the Winnipeg market at 1.56½, on Thursday 1.57½, and on Friday's opening it stood at 1.581-8th, which brings it to within a cent of the high mark reached some three months back. October wheat was the highest it has been yet, opening at Winnipeg on Friday morning at 1.19½.

Reall Orderlies work gently on the bowels, bringing to the cheek a tinge of good health. Sold by D. C. Jones The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. & 50c. boxes.

Here and There

The figures given by Mr. Middlebro, the chairman of the boot committee at Ottawa, as to the actual number that failed to stand the test must come as a surprise to many who have had their indignation stirred by the talk of recent weeks. Out of 86,000 pairs issued by the department 81,446 are still in use, while 3,351 are returned as repairable, leaving only 1,208 which cannot be repaired. Yet on the strength of this the department and the boot manufacturers have been represented either as robbers or incompetents who let Canadian soldiers suffer immense hardships through not being properly shod. The whole boot industry in Canada has been seriously affected by the charges. The figures cited show how little justification there is for the wholesale condemnations that have been made. In view of the hurry of preparations and the unusual conditions at Salisbury Plain the wonder is that so large a proportion of the boots are now being worn.—Edmonton Journal.

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CHEQUE ISSUERS

The SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

Take notice that on and after April 15, in accordance with the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, no person shall issue a cheque payable at or by a bank unless there is affixed thereto a special War Stamp or Postage Stamp to the value of two cents. Every person issuing a cheque to which a stamp is not affixed is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50.

Every bank which takes or accepts a cheque or receipt for money paid by the Bank, chargeable against a deposit of money at the credit of the person signing the receipt on which a stamp has not been affixed, shall be liable to a penalty of \$100.

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